

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BRITISH EMBARK ON SCHEME TO HELP INDUSTRY

Stanley Baldwin Explains
Far-Reaching Plan of Con-
structive Self-Help

LABOR'S MOTION OF CENSURE DEFEATED

Workers Are to Be Transferred
From the "Black" Areas to
Where Work Is Available

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British Government has decided to embark on a nationwide scheme of constructive self-help to restore to industry 300,000 men and women—200,000 being coal workers—who have become permanently unemployed in the heavy industries. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, announced this in the House of Commons in a debate on a labor motion of censure which was defeated by 331 to 151 votes.

The main feature of the scheme is to transfer workers from the "black" areas where unemployment is the worst to those where new industries are developing. Thus it is to be made possible for South Wales where 20 per cent of the workers are idle to send the surplus to regions like those around London and Birmingham where all but from 5 to 7 per cent of the employable population is at work. Employment exchanges or government bureaus in all parts of Great Britain for bringing the workers into relation with the employers, have been authorized. Mr. Baldwin said, to advance traveling and removal expenses to men in the named zones who are prepared to move.

Wage Advances to Be Made

These men are also to be enabled to obtain wage advances, repayable in small installments to support their families until they can be sent for. At the same time a number of subsidiary arrangements are to be made to help provide more work so that in which by great Britain itself may absorb its own unemployment.

The reduction in railway freights provided for in the "derating" scheme already announced is to be speeded up and is now to come into operation next December. This scheme is also to be restricted in its operation so as to afford concentrated relief to such nationally essential businesses as the coal export trade, the iron, steel and shipbuilding industries and agriculture. The export credit scheme, a post-war arrangement by which the Government takes part of the risk in certain overseas trade ventures, which was to have terminated next year is also to be continued until September, 1931.

Measures Are Supplementary

These measures are not to interfere with the arrangements already operating for training the unemployed for new walks of life. They are also subsidiary to those for encouraging emigration, in which connection Mr. Baldwin said that the Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Lord Lovat, is to proceed overseas to discuss the question with the dominion governments.

Mr. Baldwin's announcement was heard in silence with intense interest in a crowded chamber. It is taken to mean that Great Britain is now to place its main reliance upon itself in this great question, instead of waiting for slow help from outside. Concluding his speech Mr. Baldwin drew moving pictures of homes where men were permanently out of work, and he asked everybody to co-operate in finding employment especially for young people.

"As for the boys and girls in the depressed areas," he said, "I appeal to all those who are in the position to do so to imagine their own children in a similar plight."

The measures the British Government is taking to speed up training is approved by J. Bruce Walker, Canadian immigration inspector here, who says in an interview: "I reflect the very common opinion in Canada when I say that the one practical solution of Canada's need and England's need is to be a national effort to train in elementary agriculture the vast number of young men, particularly of good character and physique who are either working into a dead end or engaged in an industry that is restricted in the future."

TRANSATLANTIC ROWER SIGHTED BY STEAMER

ROSENHEIM, Bavaria (AP)—Franz Romer, who left Lisbon on March 3 in an attempt to row across the Atlantic in a collapsible boat was several hundred miles southeast of Bermuda on July 18. This was reported to the firm here which built Romer's craft by the Jugo-Slavian steamer, the *Epidurato*. The radio dispatch from the steamer said that Romer was sighted at 23 1/2 degrees north latitude and 58 degrees west longitude.

The boat which he is rowing is 21 feet long and three feet beam. The message said the boat was in sound condition and that Romer hoped to reach the American coast by coming up the Gulf Stream. He is contending for a prize of \$25,000.

\$1000-A-PLATE DINNER OFF

NEW YORK (AP)—The \$1000-a-plate dinner to raise funds for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition has been canceled, it has been announced and instead, it was said, a farewell dinner will be given for Commander Byrd early in September at which those present will be the guests of the expedition.

Leviathan Gets Regular Cleaning



At the Top the Ship Is Seen Being Warped Into the Dry Dock at South Boston. At the Right, Resting on the Keel Blocks Ready for Cleaning.

London to Become "World's Greatest Port," Is Promise

Giving British Metropolis Ocean Facilities Is to Cost £7,500,000

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lord Ritchie, chairman of the Port of London Authority, at the head of a party of noted engineers and members of Parliament who inspected the new Tilbury dock improvements on which £7,500,000 is being expended, unfolded the project of making London the "world's greatest port" with an ocean lock and landing stage, a new dock road, and possibly another tunnel under the Thames.

The entire Tilbury scheme which will give London the facilities of an ocean port is to be completed in September, 1929. The improvements include a new entrance lock to the Tilbury dock, 1000 feet long, 110 wide, and 45 1/2 feet below high-water, a new dry dock, 750 feet long, 110 feet wide, with a depth of 37 1/2 feet below the tidal highwater; a new river landing stage for ocean steamers on the north side of the river adjoining the London, Midland & Scottish Railway station, which is being greatly enlarged to permit of greater railway facilities.

London is looked upon primarily as a freight port and the extent of its passenger traffic is not generally appreciated, largely because London possesses no spectator or market center such as Liverpool and Southampton. The number of world travelers who use the port, however, is considerable and of late years has greatly increased.

For the greater comfort and convenience of passengers the Port Authority therefore is providing a fully equipped passenger landing stage in the river at Tilbury alongside which the greatest liners will be able to berth.

G. A. R. WILL RETURN TROPHIES OF WAR

Connecticut Post Will Restore Confederate Relics

STAMFORD, Conn. (AP)—A fragment of the Confederate flag which flew over the Capitol at Richmond, Va., when Union troops entered the city, and an ornament from the chair which was used by Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, will be returned to the State of Virginia on Aug. 17 by a good will delegation from this city.

The ceremony connected with the return of the relics will be held in the State House at Richmond and they will be accepted by Gov. Harry S. Byrd. The Stamford delegation will be headed by Commander William P. Patrick of the local G. A. R. Post, and Mayor Alfred N. Phillips, Jr.

The trophies were taken by a Union soldier on April 2, 1865, and have been in the custody of the G. A. R. post here for many years.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Journalism and the Saloon

New York JOURNALISM and drunkenness went hand in hand 20 years ago, when Park Row was lined with newspaper offices and saloons. The long and uncertain hours of work, men said, drove them to drink. The traditions of the calling encouraged cub reporters to take liquor whether they had a natural taste for it or not. They must be "good fellows."

The result was that many a good story fell through when the reporter got drunk on his assignment and many a copy editor lost his job through blunders made while under the influence of alcohol.

At the time of the San Francisco earthquake, for instance, one paper gave a reporter \$500 expense money and sent him off to the Pacific coast. Not a word was heard from him for three months, when he returned to the office, sober again, but with the \$500 gone and with it his self-respect and prestige in the profession.

Such a performance today would be looked upon as a betrayal of trust and the reporter would not dare show his face in the office again. But that incident could not happen today.

"Prohibition met a movement that had already started in journalism and hastened its action," declares James T. Grady, formerly night city editor of the old New York Tribune, later a professor in the Columbia University School of Journalism, and now one of the most successful of publicity men. He has lived his life in the profession and watched its evolution from a haphazard, trusting-to-luck institution to a highly competitive, systematized and orderly business.

"Heavy drinkers were not being promoted to positions of responsibility on most papers as early as 1915," he says. "They are not even tolerated today. A man cannot drink and do the accurate, consistent work that modern journalism demands."

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HOOVER PLANS PERSONAL WORK MAINLY IN EAST

Nominee Expects to Make Four Appearances in Middle West

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PALO ALTO, Calif.—Personal observation and contact throughout the West on his transcontinental journey coupled with reports and favorable political developments in the so-called "border states" has convinced Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, that he will be free to devote practically all of his personal campaigning to the eastern group of states.

In this territory he and his managers consider that they are faced with the most difficult struggle of the race.

Mr. Hoover's campaign is being organized to meet this situation. Washington will be his personal and national campaign headquarters. This will enable him to keep in direct touch with not only the eastern states, where he will make his greatest effort, but allow a first-hand association with the Republican national headquarters, located there, and through this means immediate contact with developments in the other parts of the country.

Not more than three appearances west of the Allegheny Mountains, Kansas City, Chicago, and, perhaps, one other large city in the middle West, are contemplated by Mr. Hoover. He proposes making his address at West Branch, Ia., his birthplace, where he will stop off for a day or so on his way back from the Pacific coast to Washington, suffice for his personal campaigning in the agricultural Northwest.

To Use Radio Frequently

In this speech he will discuss primarily the agricultural issue and enunciate his program for dealing with the surplus crop problem.

In Washington Mr. Hoover will use the radio frequently, with country-wide hookups as often perhaps as once a week when the campaign gets into full swing.

It is likely that all of the states in the eastern group will hear and see him. Appearances and speeches are certain in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland. Whether he will also go into Connecticut and Rhode Island, the other states of the group where it is held widely that the outcome of the election will be determined, will depend on future developments.

While Mr. Hoover will devote most of his personal campaigning to the eastern states there is no intention of neglecting the West and border states, even with, as they believe, most favorable conditions existing.

Nationally known Republican figures, such as Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, leaders of the Senate and House, prominent local men and women, such as governors and other state officers, will be used to carry on the campaign in these sections.

Expected to Carry East

Party leaders close to Mr. Hoover expect and declare that he candidate is confident that he can win the three large states of the eastern group, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. They report that Walter Edge, Senator from New Jersey, has sent Mr. Hoover word that the situation is most favorable to him in that state and expressed complete confidence that he will carry it.

John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader of the house, who will head the speakers' bureau in the East, and who was the only Republican leader to accompany Mr. Hoover on his transcontinental trip, after making a close study of political conditions all the way across the country and receiving reports from representatives in the border states, declared the race would be determined in the East and that there, as in all other sections, the chief issue would be.

"The possibility of the loss of Tammany Hall in the White House should arouse the indignation and resentment of the followers of Jefferson Jackson, Bryan and Wilson."

"Reaffirming continuing devotion to the Democratic Party and its principles, I shall do what I earnestly believe to be my duty as a citizen and Democrat by voting for Herbert Hoover."

Texas Woman Elected Against Smith, Resigns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Unwilling to support a man for President who refuses to be loyal to the Constitution," Mrs. J. O. Ross of Texas, has resigned as presidential elector, the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League announces.

Tendering her resignation to the State Democratic Executive Committee, Mrs. Ross wrote in part:

"I am a Democrat and expect to remain with the Democratic Party provided it adheres to the principles upon which it was founded; but when it nominates a man for President who refuses to be loyal to the Constitution and accepts the platform made by the Democratic Party and substitutes a platform of his own upon which he proposes to stand, I, as a true Democrat and a loyal American citizen, must refuse to recognize him as a leader of my party."

Two Supporters of Lincoln,
Later Democrats, Oppose Smith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Ideals which drew Nicholas Starr and Uberto A. Burnham together 67 years ago, when, as teacher and pupil, they cast their first votes for Abraham Lincoln have persisted through the years, although their paths have been widely separated.

"The country may now be said to be tranquil, but there is always the possibility that the smaller bands may break through the patrol, causing some disturbance. Because of this possibility, the patrolling continues active throughout the former disturbed area."

"At present there are nearly 6000 marines in Nicaragua, distributed at 54 different posts.

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Tilden Reinstated on Davis Cup Team

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Paris

A NNOUNCEMENT of the reinstatement of William T. Tilden as a member of the Davis Cup team and announcement that he will play in the challenge round against France was made today at the headquarters of the United States team following the return of President Samuel H. Collier of the U. S. L. T. A. from London.

Sells, Texas Party Leader, Out for Hoover

Lists Lone Star State as Doubtful—Criticizes Smith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Predicting that Texas and several other states will go into the doubtful column in the presidential campaign, Cato Sells, one-time member of the Democratic National Committee and Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the Wilson Administration, has announced his support of Herbert Hoover in preference to the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Sells' statement is declared to be typical of the attitude of numerous prominent in public affairs in this State who have bolted the Democratic Party because of the prohibition stand of Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Southern drys are "too seriously shocked" to accept Tammany White House domination with its import and export, "Mr. Sells asserted.

"The best future measurement I can make," he said, "is that the nomination of Governor Smith alone will very materially reduce the normal Democratic vote. Add to that his defiant rejection of the Eighteenth Amendment plank in the national convention platform and intensity of the revolt with Raskob, and the outlook is more serious than I would venture specifically to prophesy."

"It has been said that under like conditions, like political results are sure to obtain. If such a barometer is dependable, public expression with the national policy toward lacquer, is as likely as not to be more serious than I would venture.

"The best future measurement I can make is that the nomination of Governor Smith alone will very materially reduce the normal Democratic vote. Add to that his defiant rejection of the Eighteenth Amendment plank in the national convention platform and intensity of the revolt with Raskob, and

of a country which is at war should be so utilized as to give its military the greatest protection humanly possible. The greatest protection does not mean the dissipation of accumulated wealth, but its conservation. "Business men are trained in the conservation of capital for purposes of production. Government is notoriously a spendthrift, particularly in time of war, and it must be so because of its very nature."

"While, therefore, it is inconceivable that any form of conscription of capital could do anything but make a bad matter worse in time of war, it is equally conceivable that some form of organization of the industries of a nation might be effective to prevent war profiteering."

"Such an organization could be brought about by the appointment for the purpose of a board, made up of men who had attained success in the various principal lines of business of a country."

Objectives for Board

"They should aim to accomplish a development that would serve to reduce possible war profiteering to a minimum; that would make it clearly to the interest of all national business to prevent war; that would, in the case of war, enable the utilization of all the productive forces of the country to the highest degree for the successful carrying on of war, and that would anticipate a measure of recovery following war, from whatever point of devastation might have been brought about, more promptly and with less hardship to the people than has ever been true."

"The detail of how this could be accomplished, while not as complex as it might seem without analysis, nevertheless cannot well be given in a few words. It is, however, in my mind to present such detail publicly at some fortuitous time."

"It is a problem that cannot be taken lightly and one that cannot be solved by means of laws which are constantly being advocated by many who are well meaning, but particularly by the lawless, for the correction of a multitude of conditions which are entirely beyond the power of law to control."

Mr. Kent was financial adviser to the director of sales of the War Department; he represented the United States on the organization committee of the Reparations Commission in Paris and has served as president of the American Bankers' Association.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler; moderate northwesterly winds. Saturday: Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight in Maine and New Hampshire.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)
Albany 72 Memphis 76
Atlantic City 72 Milwaukee 76
Boston 76 Nantucket 78
Buffalo 70 New Orleans 78
Charleston 84 New York 74
Chicago 74 Philadelphia 74
Des Moines 72 Portland, Me. 72
Eastport 68 Portland, Ore. 72
Boston 72 San Francisco 66
Hartford 62 St. Louis 72
Helena 62 St. Paul 66
Jacksonville 80 Seattle 66
Kansas City 70 Tampa 74
Los Angeles 70 Washington 74
High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 6:56 p. m.
Thursday, 7:25 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:42 p. m.

THE
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11, 1918.

The Blue Ship
Studio and Tea Room
Tip End of T Wharf
Boston
Where Twenty-four Windows
Overlook the Harbor
Luncheon - Tea - Dinner
(Phone the Skipper
MISS DALRYMPLE
for Dinner Reservations
Blackstone 2794-W

Scraggy Neck
at Cataumet on Buzzards Bay
CAPE COD

SIXTY-ONE MILES FROM BOSTON at Cataumet, projecting into Buzzards Bay is a peninsula of 350 acres with three and one-half miles of shore line. It has been used as a private estate for forty years, but now an acre or more may be purchased subject to protective restrictions both as to personnel and type of home to be erected. Arrangements may be made for financing for both land and house. During the heat waves of summer in Boston the thermometer has averaged 20 degrees lower at Scraggy Neck; moreover, the raw east wind loses its chill passing over the warm land of the Cape before arriving at Scraggy. Many sizes and varieties of boats—motor and sail—cruise or race on Buzzards Bay. Bathing in the clear, clean water of 70 to 75 degrees temperature, a golf game at the club three and one-half miles distant, insure an enjoyable summer for adults or children. Sandy beaches are reserved for the exclusive use of the residents. For miles around the excellent Cape roads offer opportunities for motor trips. To know the Cape is to love it. Let our representative show you house plans and pictures of the property, or send you our literature.

Office on the property open daily through July and August

WALTER CHANNING, Inc.
39 Congress Street, Boston
Branch Office on the Property
Telephones Hubbard 8230
Telephones Buzzards Bay 3412

NEW HOPE SEEN FOR RESTORING RADIO LICENSES

Association Thinks 170 Ordered Off Air Aug. 1 to Be Able to Continue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The recently organized independent Broadcasters' Association, recently organized with the stated purpose to protect small broadcasting stations, is convinced that the Federal Radio Commission will renew the licenses of the 107 community stations which have been ordered off the air Aug. 1.

"If the Federal Radio Commission destroys the independent broadcasting stations to make room on the air for the super-power chain stations, it will have to account to Congress for that action," said a statement issued by the association. "Congress has twice voted to protect the Nation against a chain monopoly of super-power stations and we are confident that if the issue should be forced Congress would speedily act again to see that its mandates are carried out," the statement declared.

"The two weeks of hearings, we believe, have convinced the commission and the country that these independent stations are a vital part of the Nation's broadcasting network.

Even the commission's engineering testimony, on which the enemies of the independent stations had pinned their hope of proving that the high-power stations are entitled to chief consideration, demonstrated that the local stations are entitled to first rank. Dr. H. Dellingen, head of the commission's engineering experts, testified that in the big chain hookups which carried the national conventions, it was the "local" distribution of these chain stations that gave them the bulk of their listeners.

"The testimony has been a great educational force. It has put community broadcasting in a new light, and even the community stations

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Copley—"Don't Tell George," 8:30.
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

LONDON—Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister of Belgium, in a recent speech in the Chamber at Brussels declared that "Antwerp which is among the leading ports of the Continent cannot develop unless she be afforded easy communication with the sea and the Rhine. Her ways of communication are now subjected in these two directions by the sovereignty of a foreign state. The river Scheldt is a great waterway open to all the nations which benefit by the proposed improvement.

"Every proposal for improvement

however encounters in the neighboring state the opposition of rival port (Rotterdam) a sort of protectionism in direct opposition to modern international law. A direct canal from Antwerp to Liege constitutes an essential to our program. Belgium only desires, in its dealings with Holland, a policy of cordial collaboration."

"The testimony has been a great educational force. It has put community broadcasting in a new light, and even the community stations

themselves have learned their importance to the nation's broadcasting. Having compelled the independent stations to prove their right to stay on the air, the commission should now summon the high-power stations to answer for their violations of the anti-monopoly clauses of the Radio Law."

Dutch Ready for Belgian Proposals

SCHELDT RIVER PROBLEM NE-
GOTIATIONS LIKELY TO BE
SOON REOPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The Dutch state departments which are interested in economic and technical questions involved in the settlement of the thorny Scheldt River problems have completed their investigations and the Government is now in the position to immediately consider the Belgian proposals.

The Foreign Minister, Beelaerts van Blokland, has already declared that his

Government will make the first move for the resumption of the discussions and that he is confident a satisfactory solution of the pending questions will be attained before the Dutch general elections in 1929.

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Hoover Plans Personal Work Mainly in East

(Continued from Page 1)

son said. "The leaders of the states we went through and with whom I talked said the same thing, that the issue the people were most interested in was Tammany Hall.

TAMMANY IS A BIG ISSUE

"It is the same here on the Pacific coast. The thing that people are interested in most in this State is Tammany Hall. It is the same in Oregon and Washington, in Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada and Wyoming, and if that is the situation out here several thousand miles away from New York, what will be the intensity of feeling in the East where Tammany Hall is known from first hand observation and contact."

Mr. Hoover has received reports

from all over the Pacific coast region that Tammany Hall was the issue uppermost in the minds of the electors. Editorial comment in the press of the section, extensively gathered for him, declared that the statements made to him as to this situation by local political leaders.

Copies of the resolution passed recently by its board of trustees, in which they declare it is the "solemn duty of all those who stand for a dry nation and self-respecting, honest enforcement" to vote for Mr. Hoover, have been distributed to workers in all parts of the State. Miss Hay said, "In this way wide publicity is being given to the committee's action and to its appeal to law-abiding citizens to "vote for Hoover and Curtis and against Smith and Robinson" in the November elections.

"It seems to me that the time has come for the dry sentiment of the State of New York to express itself very emphatically," Miss Hay said. "I think dry sentiment will be heard from in November, and I believe New York State will vote for Hoover.

"In urging citizens to support Hoover and Curtis the committee is not adopting a 'partisan attitude.' We are still non-partisan. We are working for the candidates who will support what we believe is right, and who are committed to the support of our policies, irrespective of their party affiliations. We shall work just as heartily for Mr. Hoover this year as we worked against Mr. Wadsworth two years ago.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A further conference between the representatives of the two sides in the New Bedford strike and the members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is to be held on Friday.

In the meantime, A. M. Bassette of New Bedford, State Senator, and Walter McLane of Fall River, conferred with Governor Fuller and urged him to intervene. A further conference with the Governor, at which all the New Bedford representatives as well as the senators would be present, was scheduled.

Mr. Johnson is making his campaign on his leadership in the effort to enact federal legislation which would enable the construction of the Boulder Dam project as a vast water and power plant owned and operated by the Government. He has also led the fight to obtain a bridge across San Francisco Bay, which would be the greatest span of kind in the world.

Native-born prisoners have de-creased, there being 552 men and 100 women of native birth this year, as compared with 593 men and 101 women of native birth last year, according to the report.

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LIQUOR IS ROOT OF CRIME, SAYS REPORT TO BAR

National Association Hears Awakened Citizenship Is Basis for Remedy

SEATTLE (AP)—The picture of an alleged criminal syndicate in many United States urban centers, dominated and financed by the bootlegging industry was presented to delegates to the American Bar Association convention.

Growing lack of confidence in the integrity of all public officials because of "bribery and corruption in public office" was depicted in a request read to the criminal law and criminology division by Jacob M. Lashly, president of the St. Louis Bar Association. The author, Arthur V. Lashly, St. Louis, who conducted an official investigation for that group, was absent.

Mr. Lashly, whose report was based on a symposium of opinions of officials and law enforcement agents in many representative large cities, placed "the real problem of crime and failure of justice in many parts of the country" directly at the door of the bootlegging industry.

Cupidity of Politicians

"Bribery and corruption have become common occurrences," he said, "because the cupidity of politicians and state and government officials generally has been excited by the enormous profits of bootlegging, which, being unlawful, are considered legitimate prey."

By-products of the illegal industry, the thug, bombing and hi-jacking gangs, often utilize their spare moments in influencing elections by terrorism and in extortion schemes, Mr. Lashly said.

Mr. Lashly reported more or less indiscriminate trafficking in intoxicants in violation of the law in a large majority of American cities of 100,000 population and over.

A vigorous and informed public, insisting on honesty in office, was the prime remedy suggested. Permanent imprisonment of habitual law violators, organized bureaus of criminal statisticians to aid in determining those offenders, rigid enforcement or repeal of the prohibition laws, and breaking up of gang rule and corruption of officials were other suggestions for dealing with the professional criminal class.

Cities Covered

Cities contributing reports for the symposium included Washington, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Seattle, Denver, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Providence, Toledo, Akron, Memphis, St. Paul, Charleston, S. C., Oklahoma City, Fort Worth and Dallas.

American lawyers in Paris who have been charged there with "morally reprehensible conduct" in rushing American divorces through French courts, drew the fire of Silas H. Straw, president of the association, who suggested summary punishment by French courts for such offenders.

"The French courts can remedy by refusing to grant divorces to Americans where proceedings appear irregular," he said. "Of course, we know there are those vultures who call themselves lawyers, and prey upon susceptible wealthy Americans desiring easy Paris divorces, but it is beyond our power to restrain them."

NEW YORK DRIES PLAN CAMPAIGN TO GET OUT UPSTATE VOTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A rallying of the large upstate vote that has neglected the franchise privilege in recent elections will be the answer of the Anti-Saloon League in New York to the prohibition challenge of

Governor Smith, according to the Rev. L. P. Tucker, superintendent of the central district.

"There were 1,000,000 voters who did not vote in the last election in the upstate," the Rev. Mr. Tucker said. "Most of this vote is dry. Fully 35 per cent of the women upstate have not been voting. Our task is to reach these voters in the home. Intensive local organization alone can do it. We will have a different result for New York State than Tammany counts on."

Smith Arch Foe of Prohibition, Fish Declares

Governor Has Worked Consistently Against Dry Laws, He Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLETON, N. Y.—Strong criticism of Gov. Alfred E. Smith's advocacy of local option and the declaration that the Democratic Presidential candidate had done more against prohibition than any one man in the country was voiced by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, in an address here.

"We are confronting in New York State a condition, not a theory," Mr. Fish declared. "The enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in New York State is a farce and a travesty on law and justice. It is utterly impossible to enforce the law among our 11,000,000 people without the closest co-operation of the state judiciary and the police power of the state,"

"The repeal of the Mullan-Gage bill in 1923 by the signature of Governor Smith has left New York without any state enforcement."

"From time to time the Governor has addressed vague and futile pronouncements to the district attorneys, sheriffs, etc., etc., calling attention to the power of enforcement, but no sooner is the ink dry than they are forgotten and cast into oblivion."

"The Governor is now advocating local option, but a record of votes extending over 15 years in the Legislature shows him registered against all town, county and city option bills. He claims to be for enforcement, yet he has done more against enforcement by signing repeal of the Mullan-Gage law than any man in the country."

"He is attempting to give the public a preliminary note on the liquor question, payable March 4, which like the other notes on this subject, have no value and will be returned, marked, 'No funds.'"

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ABANDONS FLIGHT

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—France has abandoned, for the time being at least, its joint Navy and Commerce Department attempt to span the Atlantic from east to west by plane, according to a semi-official announcement. Lieut. Paulin Paris, who reached Horta in the Azores in his plane La Fregate, has been recalled, and will proceed back to France on the *Croisette d'Ys*.

The fact that the flight of La Fregate had been interrupted by motor difficulties, and certain required replacement of parts, was given as the reason for abandoning it. It was explained that the flight was purely a scientific experiment to determine whether a mail route by way of the Azores and Bermuda was practicable, and that the experiment had been spoiled by the delay.

It is considered probable that the flight will be attempted later.

HOLLAND READY TO SIGN

BY CAROLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Holland will gladly sign the Kellogg anti-war treaty when invited to do so, the Monitor is authoritatively informed.

MOTHS

SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Furs, Woollens, all clothing protected. No cold storage, no special care, no special order. Satisfaction or money back. Price \$2.00 by mail. SENTRY SALES COMPANY, 44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

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Japanese Editor Defends Right of Japan's Stand in Manchuria

Forced, He Says, by China's Inadequacy Against Foreign Aggression There

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEATTLE, Wash.—Oriental problems occupied the center of interest at the Institute of International Relations here Tuesday, the situation in Manchuria being discussed following an address by Motossada Zmotto, former editor of the *Journal of Asia* and a special representative of Japan at the session.

"Manchuria remains the danger spot in the Far East," he said, "not alone because Soviet Russia threatens to challenge Japan's position there. At present Soviet Russia has eliminated itself as a factor, though it may come back to claim a share in Manchuria's destiny, not by arms, but by influences much more subtle and therefore all the more dangerous."

"But this menace is at present only potential. It is a thing of the future, and for the moment we may leave it out of consideration." The danger lies chiefly and solely in a sharp difference of opinion between the Japanese and Chinese concerning Japan's position in Manchuria. To avert all possible misunderstanding on the part of China, and the world at large, it will be well to call attention to a few cardinal points on which opinion is entirely unanimous among the Japanese people irrespective of class or party.

Defines Japan's Position

"First: Japan's interests in Manchuria are not, as C. C. Wu and other Chinese claim they are, merely economic. China's weakness and corruption opened the Manchurian door to the march of Muscovite aggression and forced Japan single-handed and forcefully to avert all foreign menace. Japan's position in Manchuria will automatically become economic in its own national existence."

Duty of Government to People

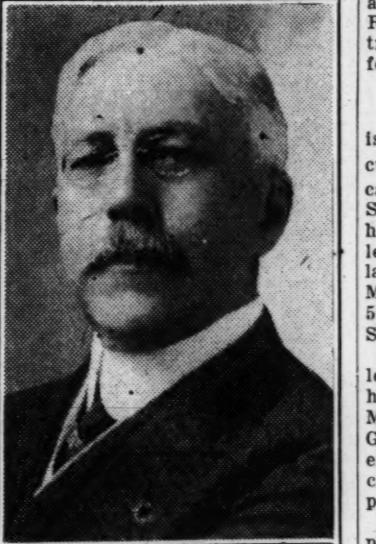
"Fifthly: In the meanwhile, no Japanese government can abstain from taking every possible measure of self-protection in Manchuria without exposing itself to the charge of criminal neglect of its high responsibilities to its people."

"And sixthly, if China sets about putting her house in order, China can command whole-hearted support and assistance from Japan, both government and people."

Dr. Tasuku Harada, professor of Japanese language and institutions at the University of Hawaii, reviewed the opening of Japan by the United States. A dinner given jointly by the Institute and the Japan Society of Seattle was attended by many Japanese residents of this district, at which mutual friendship between Japan and America was pledged.

International research was the

Seeks Friendly World



DR. STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE
President Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, Who Attended Peace Meeting.

at a safe distance from her guns. Japan's subjects in Manchuria number over a million, 200,000 from Japan and 900,000 from Korea scattered over all parts of the three provinces.

"Fourthly: China, however, has the remedy in her hands, if she desires to make Japanese interests in Manchuria exclusively economic. If China really settles down to the task of setting her house in order and succeeds in becoming an orderly and united nation, with sufficient strength to ward off all foreign menace, Japan's position in Manchuria will automatically become economic in its own national existence."

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International research was the

subject of an afternoon session, at which Howard Huston, delegate from the League of Nations and chief of personnel and internal services of the League, described the many facilities offered at Geneva for such work.

Representatives from virtually all countries gather at Geneva, he said, including such non-League members as the United States, Turkey and Russia, because even these countries are represented in League conferences.

Education in Mexico

Dr. Jose Vasconcelos, former Minister of Education in Mexico, discussed the development of the educational system in his country. Schools established by the church, he said, were found inadequate, leaving the great mass of the population in ignorance. In southern Mexico today, he asserted, there are 500,000 Indians who cannot speak Spanish.

"English and American systems of leaving education to local districts have been tried unsuccessfully in Mexico," he declared. The Federal Government alone seems capable of establishing a unified system which can succeed in getting to all the provinces."

Other speakers upon various problems of international research included: A. Bland Calder, American Trade Commissioner at Shanghai; F. H. Soward, professor of history at the University of British Columbia; Alfred Holman, a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. Chester H. Howell, publicist and regent of the University of California, and Ralph Lutz, director of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University.

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FEWER ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A noticeable reduction in the proportion of Oriental workers in the industry of British Columbia compared with the workers of other races is revealed in figures issued by the provincial labor department, which show that Asiatic workers represented 10.2 per cent of the whole last year.

The nationality record compiled by the labor department began in 1918, when Asiatic workers represented 20.37 per cent of the total. The number of Chinese workers in industry was reduced last year by 157, and the number of Japanese by 290, but Hindus increased from 750 to 835.

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Germany's Peace Program Praised by Count Sforza

Italian Statesman, Addressing Georgia Institute, Credits America for Influence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Germany has proved in recent elections that it is a nation seeking peace, and that it perceives peace to be the foundation of the future Europe, Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the closing session of the Institute of Public Affairs here.

Representatives from virtually all countries gather at Geneva, he said, including such non-League members as the United States, Turkey and Russia, because even these countries are represented in League conferences.

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criticized in his closing address the tendencies in all states to increase the number of counties.

"County government in Germany, as elsewhere," Dr. Gosnell asserted, "would be more efficient with only half as many counties as at present, and much money would be saved taxpayers if all county officials were put upon a fixed salary scale and the fee system abolished. Instead of consolidating counties, as they should, most states show a tendency to create more. Almost every cross-roads place wants to be a county seat."

In reviewing the Institute, Dr. Gosnell declared it had exceeded all expectations in the national interest attracted and in the provocative suggestions for improvement in state governmental machinery brought forth.

It is planned to make the Institute an annual affair, and to expand its scope and personnel next summer.

ANTI-LEWIS MINERS VOTE FOR NEW UNION

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The committee meeting here to make arrangements for a national convention of miners opposed to the administration of John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers announced it has voted unanimously to sever all connection with the "Lewis officialdom and pay all dues to the new progressive officials recently elected in the mining districts."

"Almost everyone who speaks of the future of Europe is either radically optimistic or pessimistic over the outlook; that is accounted for by the fact that never before in Europe has foreign policy become so much the servant of passions and prejudices as at the present time," the speaker said.

"We must dispose of pessimism. One great reason for optimism is the fact that in Germany the victory of the Democratic Party in the recent general election has shown a new Germany."

Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell of Emory University, director of the Institute, said that delegates from every union district in the country were attending the sessions. Since the international policy committee of the mine workers announced its surrender of the Jacksonville scale, convention leaders said, members of the new union to be formed at sessions here Sept. 9 to 16 have multiplied in number.

FRANCE STUDIES MR. VENIZELOS'S RECENT SPEECH

Promise to Bulgaria of
Egean Port Revives Ques-
tion of Treaty Revision

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—The Foreign Office at the Quai d'Orsay has given the closest attention to that sentence of Eleutherios Venizelos's speech at Saloniki in which he said that Greece was ready to give Bulgaria an outlet to the Aegean through the port of Dedeagach as provided in the treaty of Neuilly. This raises for France not only the question of the application of the treaties, but also of their revision. Though the Greek statesmen was making a political campaign speech in view of the coming parliamentary elections, he spoke as Premier of Greece.

Should Mr. Venizelos come successfully through the elections and be retained as Premier he would be in the position to make good this promise to Bulgaria. Should Dedeagach be turned over to Bulgaria as a commercial harbor, an act would be consummated with the repercussions of which might be of incalculable consequence to France. The treaties signed by France have been fulfilled by France but the whole trend of the post-armistice engagements undertaken, starting from the League Covenant to the friendship pact with Yugoslavia have been based on the inviolability of the status quo. How hardly it is said have concessions been made by the victors in the last war and in cases how inadequately have some lived up to the conditions of the treaties. Galicia was promised independence, Bulgaria was guaranteed the Dedeagach opening on the Aegean, Flume was taken from Yugoslavia, and Vilna from Lithuania.

The Schubert festival at Vienna turned in to monster demonstration favoring the union of Austria with Germany has disturbed France. The press is seriously worried at the sincerity and insistence of this demand. Hungary is constantly campaigning for the return of frontier strips in the adjoining territories peopled by Hungarians. Germany minces no words in declaring that some day the eastern frontiers must be altered. Lithuania claims as its capital Vilna, which is in Poland. The list does not end here of situations where the vital interests of France by reason of its treaty commitments are at stake. The treaties broken since the war or unfulfilled have by the passing of time assumed a new status, and today to fulfill the old clause would be practically the equivalent of revising the treaty. It is in this sense that France regards the possibility of Bulgaria receiving Dedeagach.

If Mr. Venizelos is able to do this for Bulgaria, his example will awaken hope in other countries of like generous treatment from their former victors. Once begun, asks France, where will this changing of treaties end?

Voters Registering May Set Record

Massachusetts to List More
Than 1,500,000, Elections
Official Believes

Interest in the coming presidential election already is bringing about marked increase in registration of voters in Massachusetts, according to William N. Hardy, deputy in the elections division of the office of the Secretary of State. Unprecedented numbers have registered in practically all the cities and towns which have opened the books.

Reports indicate an increase of 5 to 10 per cent in registrations in small communities and 10 to 15 per cent in large cities, Mr. Hardy said. It is practically certain, he said, that more than 1,500,000 voters will be on the lists in the State before the general election, as compared with ap-

proximately 1,350,000 two years ago. This will be the largest number ever registered in the State.

Six thousand new voters have registered in Boston since July 2, when registration for the primaries opened to continue until Aug. 29. Frank Seiberlich, chairman of the City Board of Election Commissioners, estimates that 300,000 persons, or 50,000 more than in the last presidential elections, will be eligible to vote on Nov. 6, in Boston. In Worcester, 2,000 have registered since March 19.

Approximately half of those registering are women, it is indicated in many of the reports.

Women Lead in Farm-Home Week

Amherst Welcomes Delegates
to Annual Event From All
Over New England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—With more than 500 persons registered from all parts of New England, the tenth annual Farm and Home Week of Massachusetts Agricultural College is fully under way. Women have taken the lead and the lectures on home economics are received by crowded classrooms.

Dr. Roscoe Thatcher, president of the college, in greeting the college's guests, urged that a greater interest be taken in New England in collegiate education in home economics. He cited 10 state colleges in the middle West offering such courses. The "practice house," which will be conducted in successive intervals this winter by groups of five girls, will fill a real need, he said.

Apples were the center of attention at the fruit growers' meeting, conducted by C. H. Goule of Haydenville, president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. F. V. Waugh of Boston, of the New England Research Council, predicted a bigger apple crop in New England this year than last but a crop still somewhat less than that of 1926.

MR. WASHBURN QUILTS SENATE PRIMARY RACE

"I went in to encourage other candidates. This done I now go out." With this explanation, Robert M. Washburn of Boston, president of the Roosevelt Club, announced his withdrawal from the race for the Republican nomination in the Massachusetts primary. His withdrawal narrows the field to three who followed him in becoming candidates, Butler Ames of Lowell, Eben S. Draper of Hopedale and B. Loring Young of Weston.

Mr. Washburn, who had said his platform would include "the drest plank anyone could write," said he will take the stump for Mr. Ames, who has represented the State in Congress and who, in Mr. Washburn's opinion, has "a minimum of weak links in his political armor." The nominee will oppose Senator David L. Walsh, (D.), in the general election.

Man Walking to Paris Writes From Alaska

SALEM, Mass. (P)—Owen C. Eastman, who left here early in the year to walk to Paris, has reached Skagway, Alaska, according to a letter received by a friend here. Mr. Eastman said he was working to purchase a dog-sled and that in October, when the Behring Strait freezes, he will attempt to cross the ice to Siberia.

J. F. LORD HAS PASSED ON

James F. Lord of Brookline, Mass., who gave to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, the property where Mary Baker Eddy was born, has passed on. After coming to Brookline from Chicago some 15 years ago, Mr. Lord acquired the property at Bow, N. H., in 1917, maintained and improved it during a number of years, and marked it with a granite memorial on the site of the house which was Mrs. Eddy's birthplace.

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Young China Off to the Beach



Children of Chinese in Boston Embarking for a Picnic at a Beach Near Salem. One of the Outings Given for Children of Other Races During the Summer.

Master Byng Wu Enlivens the Ride

Was He Going to Miss Picnic
to Chinese Children at the
Beach? No—He Didn't

Some three score fascinated children from Boston's Chinese quarter mounted a truck generously lent and enthusiastically driven by a truckman named Kaplan and were taken for a picnic at Salem Willows under the auspices of the Boston Industrial Home, of which Oliver C. Elliot is superintendent.

As the crowd departed it was a little difficult to determine which, of all its component parts, was having the best time. The children were up roarious, even Willie Dunn who is a champion at marbles which he learned to play in China, and who went on the picnic to help Peter Kiang, acting president of the Boston Chinese Y. M. C. A., in his efforts to synchronize the interests and activities of the children for the day.

Then there was Master Wu. Master Byng Wu is the impressive name in which he rejoices. Master Wu is probably three years old; he appeared ready to ride on the sidewalk, when the truck was ready to leave; he gathered that he was not going wherever the truck was going, and it would be inaccurate to say that Master Wu did anything but roar his disapproval.

He roared so loudly and to such telling effect, even upon his modish young sisters who had thought to spend a day free of the importunities of Master Wu, that his mother, Mrs. Rose Wu, hastily summoned from her housework, agreed, if she was given 10 minutes in which to change her clothes and arrange her affairs, to take him along the picnic.

Master Wu beamed with approval over his accomplishment; and the truckload of children beamed too because, irrespective of Master Wu's proclivities, Mrs. Wu's happy participation in the youthful affairs of the day.

the quarter, entitles her to be called "a good sport."

This is the second such outing for children of the Chinese quarter given by the Industrial Home this summer. Similar outings for Syrian, Jewish, Italian and other children are given at intervals; indeed, while the small Chinese were stowing away their boxes of soda biscuits, their baseball mitts and brass bugles under the pleased eye of S. Kaplan, a company of Syrian children, equally proud, was being shepherded by on the other side of the street, bound on a similar excursion.

Peter Kiang is a student at Boston University and will go to graduate work at Harvard in the autumn. Mrs. Ethel M. Gray was in charge of the children; Freeman O. Emerson, treasurer of the Boston Industrial Home, kept a judicious eye on things and when the starter touched up the motor Master Wu gazed triumphantly at all and sundry and S. Kaplan, truckman and friend, announced agreeably to anyone who would listen, "A good day it will be."

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At the open end of the dry dock

(Continued from Page 1)

afloat. It was built by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1914 and in 1920 was sold to the United States Navy Department for \$4,158,000. With a length of 300 feet, a depth of 58 feet and a width of more than 100 feet, the Leviathan nearly fills the dry dock and leaves scant room for maneuvering the ship into the requisite position.

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At the

Plea Against the False Romance Cloaking the American Indian

Idealization of His Past Plus Pity of His Present Constitutes a Handicap Which Keeps Indian From Free Unfoldment as Modern Citizen

BY FRANCES DENSMORE
Lecturer and Author of Many Books on American Indian Music

ROMANCE, next to fire-water, has been the worst enemy of the American Indian. Both have transformed him, but we seem to understand the change wrought by fire-water better than we understand the disguise thrown around him by false romance.

"Behold the king!" cried a Puritan and, crowned by Romance, an Indian chief assumed the right to barter away the communal land. The most extreme, however, has simply taken possession of the land in the name of his sovereign and the procedure seemed all right to the Indians. They took land away from each other, and it appeared probable that the explorer had a very powerful chief back of him. The Puritan did not come in the name of a king, so they reversed the situation and negotiated with an Indian chief as though he were a potentate. They did not know that the Indians rarely had any ruler corresponding to a king or emperor in the European use of those terms. The Indian whom they hailed as "king" might have been simply a chieftain who was acting as chairman of a council, but the settlers wanted to acquire land and he served their purpose by seeming to represent a centralized power.

Having begun her work of transforming Indians, Romance became a greater and greater force, touching men, women and children. The men were said to be the honest, the women more self-possessed and the children better behaved than members of any other race. The idealizing of the Indians has been carried to such an extent that the white race is getting an inferiority complex. The old-time Indian might have withstood the reflex action of this attitude but its effect upon the modern Indian of mixed strain is worthy of serious consideration.

A Frequent Remark

Everyone interested in the Indians is frequently met with the remark, "Poor Indians, we took their land away from them and gave them nothing but whisky and general injustice." On inquiry it is usually found that the persons making this remark know little beyond the fact that the Indians once lived all over this country." The old Indian life appears to have been idyllic, while we are interlopers in a paradise. This is rather hard on the white race and on the progress of civilization. The pages of history record a succession of occupants in other parts of the world, and it would be difficult to find a more generously intended treatment of former occupants than that extended to the Indians by the Government of the United States. An Indian recently wrote, "Yet again we come to compare the two ends together, I think it a 50-50 deal for our land, us getting our free education in return." Needless to say, the writer had not finished the course of education in an Indian school but he had obtained a new outlook on life.

In the old days, if an Indian tribe drove another out of a certain region they did not make any compensation. The evicted tribe knew how to take defeat and the score was closed, but we are far from the final settlement of our financial obligation to the Indians. From day to day we hear of another Indian who wants to be paid for the land on which Chicago stands, or for some other hunting preserve of an ancestor. Under the Indian régime there was no absolute individual tenure of land, but the Office of Indian Affairs stated that "the area of land allotted to individual Indians as of June 30, 1925, is 39,976,542 acres." On the passing away of an Indian, his estate is administered free of cost by the Government and his property divided legally among his heirs. Until recently, if a baby passed away while its father was on his way to the agency to report its birth, the child nevertheless was assigned its share of the reservation or of the public domain. The estate of the deceased infant was then administered and its property inherited by the next of kin. However, our interest in Indian land has been somewhat dampened by the oil royalties of certain tribes.

The present plea of Romance is in behalf of the religion of the Indians. This is more subtle than the plea about his land and comes at a time when religious tolerance is in the air. We cannot return the land on which

Moss-Laden Oaks Abound Along South Atlantic Road



"The Oaks," Near Goose Creek, on the Road to the Santee River in South Carolina. The South Atlantic Coastal Highway Passes Through Many Miles of Scenery Such as This in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Where the Liveoak Trees Are Laden with Spanish Moss.

American Motorist
dian woman had no desire to change or improve established customs unless she belonged to the few tribes in which women had the suffrage and held office. She had fewer contacts than white women and less cause for irritation. Who would worry about their personal appearance when one leather dress would last for years and years and always be in style? Who would worry about housework when one meal a day was enough, cooked in one kettle and eaten on one dish, and if one could move instead of cleaning house? The life of a white woman of the present day is more complicated and, in many a difficult situation, she brings peace with victory.

In opera, drama and fiction the Indian must be made romantic in order to be interesting. This is usually accomplished by the introduction of a bad white man who deserts the trusting Indian maiden, although as a matter of history, he usually stayed with her. By ways of her own she tamed him, but such an incident does not adapt itself to the modern stage. Neither does the career of the Indian who makes good as bookkeeper, mechanic or stock raiser, merging quietly into the economic life of the nation. Romance prefers to show a stalwart graduate of an Indian school who "goes back to the blanket." Perhaps such an Indian strikes a chord of sympathy and we would like to do—and intend to do next summer.

A tremendous change is coming over the status of the American Indian. It is becoming necessary for him to assume the duties of citizenship in the United States, to work, support himself and pay taxes like the rest of us. The time has come for Romance to look the other way and give the red man a chance.

10-POUND SAPPHIRE FOUND
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—A 10-pound sapphire claimed to be the largest in the world has been discovered in the Mogok area at a point 10 miles from Mogok on the road to Thabettkyin in Burma. Recently 3-pound sapphires were unearthed by Burmese and India traders. The discovery has stimulated the resumption of the activity in gem mining in Burma, especially in the Mogok area.

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New Savannah-to-Florida Road Forms Link in Coastal Route

South Atlantic Highway Soon Will Provide Hard-Surfaced Roads and Reduce Mileage Between Eastern Cities and Key West

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Savannah's recent celebration marking the completion of a highway from that city to the Florida line emphasizes the fact that the South Atlantic Coastal Highway, of which it is a link, will before long connect all the great Atlantic ports from Maine to Key West with a hard-surfaced road.

The 100-mile stretch from Savannah southward has been an unusual experiment in road building in Georgia. The tier of Georgia counties running out from Savannah toward Jacksonville, Fla., were authorized to combine under the name of the Coastal Highway Association, issue bonds for a hard-surfaced road and, with the aid of the State and Federal Governments have the highway completed.

The highway passes through the counties of Chatham, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn and one or two others.

Links of the road already completed have cut many miles of the route from the large eastern cities to the southland. All mountains and hills are avoided by the highway, which follows the coast line.

Six years ago a few men in Wilmington, N. C., organized the South Atlantic Highway Association to build a road connecting Wilmington,

N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. The project expected as it was carried into effect and the limits were extended to Washington and Key West. The association keeps in close touch with all improvements made along the route. One of the outstanding projects now under way is the building of a highway paralleling the oversea railroad of the East Coast Railway Company to Key West.

NOVEL SITUATION IN ARGENTINA THROUGH PASSING OF NOMINEE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUENOS AIRES—Argentina is without a Vice-President-elect, since the passing of Signor Belros, and legal experts are at a loss to interpret the law regarding possible procedure to elect a new Vice-President, since the Constitution makes no provision for filling a vacancy in the Vice-Presidency before the official assumes office.

Some authorities insist that the electoral college has finished its mission with the naming of President and Vice-President and is without authority to go further. It is suggested that Congress pass in session, which does not specify the duration of the life of the electoral college.

Another suggestion is that the Senate and Chamber call a new election.

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New color tones of brown, beige, green, wine reds and, of course, navy blue and black.

Strawbridge & Clothier—Second Floor, Market Street, West

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UPSETS OCCUR AT TORONTO

Competition for Canadian Lawn Tennis Titles Down to the "Sixteens"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—The third day's program of the Canadian lawn tennis championships provided many stirring matches in which brilliant strokes were mixed with prolonged rallies, and in several cases the customary upsets were eliminated.

The men's singles and doubles, ladies' singles and doubles and mixed doubles are down to the "sixteens," but there were many long doubtful matches before it was decided who should take their places for Wednesday's eliminations.

Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., and John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., were in action in the singles. Allison had both his sets with him, defeating V. T. Tousignant, Toronto, 6-0, 6-0, and Charles H. Starr, 7-5, 6-0. Van Ryn defeated M. W. Dutchie, 6-0, 6-0. His next opponent, J. Braun, the Vancouver junior, showed a bit of set of strokes in his play to prolong some rallies. The deciding factor was Van Ryn's experience and fine tournament sense, which enabled him to win the crucial points. The scores were 6-2, 6-1 for Van Ryn.

Playing of California was won by T. O. Martin of Vancouver, and found an adversary who could handle his service effectively. The game, therefore, developed into a backline contest, enlivened by Doeg's sallies to the net where he made points with well-placed volleys. The set was 7-5, after being down 4-5, and then ran the second set at 6-2.

Walter Martin of Toronto won his place in the last sixteen only after a two-hour match with W. W. Gyles of Victoria, B. C. The set scores were 6-4, 6-3, giving a fair indication of the play. Martin started in invincible fashion, but slowed down, and the last two sets were full of backline rallies. In which both men ran themselves almost to exhaustion.

An upset occurred in the men's doubles when Harold Thurman and A. W. Vose Jr. of Oklahoma defeated C. K. Andrews and C. G. Spanner of Toronto. Spanner and his Andrews did not consider themselves players meriting. The two other Toronto players, H. Holmes and Leo Hills, took a set from G. Shelds and T. O. Ryall, the Pacific northwest champions, in a match that abounded in hard hitting. Hills, A. Wright Jr. and Dr. A. W. Ham, the Oklahomans, the Canadian doubles team of this year, played convincingly to defeat L. R. Burnand and M. P. Margesson, 6-0, 6-0. The summary:

CANADIAN MEN'S OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

J. McCrughan, Edmonton, defeated J. Paradis, Ottawa, 6-3, 6-3. Walter Martin, Hamilton, defeated W. W. Gyles, Winnipeg, 6-1, 6-4. Mr. F. W. Winkler, Toronto, defeated Grant McLean, Toronto, 6-4, 6-4.

M. Dunsworth, Edmonton, defeated J. Lorn McLean, Toronto, 6-3, 6-3. J. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated M. W. Dutchie, Toronto, 6-0, 6-0.

D. Gunn, Toronto, defeated P. Hurcomb, Ottawa, 7-5, 6-0. Dr. A. W. Ham, Toronto, defeated J. P. Harris, Port Perry, 6-1, 6-1.

C. K. Veyssey, Montreal, defeated A. E. Veysey, Montreal, 6-4, 6-2.

G. Shelds, Vancouver, defeated R. A. Armstrong, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1. W. L. Rempe, Toronto, defeated C. G. Shelds, Toronto, 6-1, 6-0. G. Shields and T. O. Ryall, Vancouver, defeated V. T. Tousignant, Toronto, 6-0, 6-0.

Harold Thurman, Oklahoma, 6-2, 6-2. W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated Charles H. Starr, Toronto, 7-5, 6-0.

Men's OPEN DOUBLES

W. L. Rempe and J. S. Proctor, defeated J. Paradis and P. Hurcomb, Ottawa, 6-4, 6-2.

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Fashions and Crafts

Fall Hats—Popular and Exclusive

By HÉLÈNE VOLKA

UNQUESTIONABLY, the popular introductory contour of fall millinery is to be the beret. Not the simple school-girl version, borrowed from the Highland laddie's tam o'shanter; nor yet that of the artist of the Latin Quarter. Indeed, in the transformation of this rakish accessory—that could be, and invariably was, put on the head with a mirrorless jab with one hand—its naive aspects have completely vanished before the artistic demands of Patou, Rebourg, Marie Alphonse and Le Monnier. As revealed in the autumn collections of these houses, the acceptance of their diversified beret offerings constitutes success almost sensational in its appeal both to the French aristocrat, who is already wearing it at the summer resorts, and to the American buyer, who has brought it back in rhythmic appeal to American taste.

To Patou, who has scored an immediate success in the millinery field, following logically upon his vogue as a highly distinguished exponent of the perfected sports ensemble, must be credited the opening up of the season's beret acclaim. His variant of this soft-lined small hat is adaptable to so many facial types that its style value is altogether exceptional.

Apart from this, the fact that it is equally successful whether executed of felt or fabric, adds to the certainty of its American acceptance. Examination of its basic lines reveals a deep bandeau, with the loose section mounted above in an extension from side to side, or front to back, that bears small resemblance to this type in former seasons. In other words, its effect of breadth, above, is now soft, clinging-in, scooping-away or set-in sections, transform the familiar into the decidedly uncommon charm of an unconventional ease of line. In another sense, novel delineation is introduced by giving the bandeau an up-over-the-eye indentation or a center scoop, as needs be. An undulating, beautifully modeled line moves from the forehead to the ear-tip, passing thence to a low line at the back which completely conceals the hair. And these characteristics, in general, may be said to identify the newer berets from all that have gone before.

Materials in Combination

As has been stated, a superfine felt lends itself so perfectly to the shaping of this beret, that, as a desirable medium, it advances considerably in style significance, 75 per cent of the hats favored in Paris at the time of the fall openings begin of felt persuasion. One of the season's revivals which attracts much attention to the more feminine mode is that of plush, as a facsimile of the felt or fabric hat. Also, the beaver felts used in conjunction with plain felt, are on their way to an apparently undisputed success.

Quite an air of freshness is contributed by the adoption of silk fabrics for the deceptively simple formal draped beret. Among them are silk satin, faille, moiré, moiré-faille and velvet, the latter being shown in both plain and printed versions. Here the graceful draping to the left side becomes conspicuous.

It may drop in a soft pouf caught by metal or jeweled pins. It may also terminate in donkey-ear tabs, in a smartly-cutting line altogether un-hackneyed and vastly becoming.

Inasmuch as this soft down-dropping line frequently ends in a loosely-made bow, it was inevitable that wide crush ribbons of velvet or supple satin should offer the designer an extraordinarily good opportunity for devising a new framing of the face. Belting ribbons also play a part in evolving the bandeau for felt fabric berets and turbans.

It is the conviction of Miss Suzanne Cameron, a prominent designer in the New York millinery field, that, in addition to felts, the richly lustrous textures, thus summarized, are the determining style factors of the forthcoming season, inasmuch as they fulfill the requirements of the newly feminized ensemble. Adroit manipulations of these materials are increasingly successful since the wide adoption of the crushable frameless hat. And here a determining artistry in the fabric handling produces one outstanding tendency of the season.

Beret Variations

In discussing the beret innovations, Miss Cameron dwelt upon the opposite tendency to create hats of brim suggestion. When a brim appears, it is apt to "scoop up" both in front and in the back, falling well below the ear at the sides. This line is so new in effect that it will doubtless remain well within the classification of exclusive trends, moving slowly at the opening of the season, at which time the beret is focusing attention upon itself in a very large way.

Again, the immense favor bestowed this year upon the crown-fitting turban with its smart intricacies of swathings in exotic materials, will carry over into fall showings as a combination style of felt crown with satin bandings; also, of velvet crown and painted or stenciled metal bandings. Again, crépe de chine, satin and velvet are interrelated materials which lend charm to a distinctive styling and gracefulness of expression.

The most extreme note is the new beret contour, known as the elephant ear silhouette. This model achieves its novelty by cutting a medium brim straight through the center front to the crown line. The turnback of the brim section upon itself then produces the curious effect of long ears, not unlike the traditional headdress of Cleopatra's day. At any rate, so becoming is the line to certain women abroad that they have given it the stamp of approval in no uncertain way. Miss Cameron sees this line modified to meet American demands for novelty, tempered by skillful manipulation toward a more conservative style, and with deft fingers she herself transformed the original Rebourg into her hands to a wholly wearable type of townwear felt hat trimmed in satin ribbon.

Like many of the beret shapes, this hat will admit small bows for its trimming. They sit perkily at the side of the crown, or at the point.

The materials needed are a 10-

where the side bandeau touches the ear-tip. These bows, in fact, have gained prestige by the simple device of using belting ribbons faced with felt, or velvet backed by felt, and have a peculiarity of expression in the handmade detail of altogether dissimilar hat styles, the beret being the chief exponent in the early showings. That the Mandarin button is to hold its place on the top of the simplest draped versions is indicated by its sudden rise to popular appeal in the late spring showings. Here this attractive detail was shown in marcasite, tinted bone, jeweled settings, and modernistic metals. And so it will continue in its conquest of youthful wearers of fall berets. A number of well-designed ornaments for use as a side decoration are also offered on these attractive specialties.

The Color Range

The colors? Miss Cameron authoritatively pronounces the yellow-beige, hazel-tans, cocos and mocha shades as the early felt tones for a great popular acceptance. Inasmuch as a series of beautiful beige, tan and brown tweed coatings is being introduced this year which present their traditionally small English and Scottish designs smothered in the rich depth of a short, velvety pile, this designer advocates a softly napped felt as the completion of the sports ensemble created for travel, collegiate and semi-sports types in town. A new Tweedie felt, showing soft, silky hairs and a tweed design, adds a clever novelty to the sports wardrobe.

Apart from the brown family, of which so much is expected this autumn, blues of wide range, bluish-greens, rich, dark reds, soft, pebbly grays and a fine range of tones between mahogany and terra cotta constitute a dependable color chart adopted both at home and abroad for street wear.

HATS FOR THE COMING SEASON ARE SOFTER AND MORE FEMININE IN LINE



A Group of Advance Models for the Autumn. Reading From Left to Right: (1) An American Adaptation of a French Beret, Showing the Down-Dropping Line on One Side. Modeled of Lustrous Velvet, It is Ornately Stitched With Metal. (2) A Formal Velvet Toque With the Earlap Line Noticeably Longer on One Side. Long Pointed Leaves of Velvet on a Velvet Base Introduce a Modernistic Motif. (3) A New Version of the Cloche in Tweed-Like Felt, Designed for Collegiate and Utility Wear.

Distinctive Frocks for Tots

NEVER were children's clothes so gay, so debonair. Nothing could be simpler than the lines, nothing more abbreviated than the skirts. "Sports" for boys are equally bold, and what could be lovelier than little bare knees, dimpled and tanned?

While dresses are free from ruffles and turvelles, they are often enriched by exquisite handwork in contrasting colors applied on hemstitched bodices and above the hem, and on the fronts of the waists. One frock of pale pink voile had above the knees bunnies and carrots in apple-green. Another, of white voile, had Dutch windmills in blue. April-yellow feathers on powder blue were another charmer, and Little Bo-Peep minded her sheep on the front of a dress in peach color. On the boys' suits were sailor lads, castles, dogs, ducks.

For the average mother, such perishable fabrics and fine handwork are not practicable, but the idea has come to anyone clever with her pencil much is possible. The following ideas have been tried and proven satisfactory. The illustrations show frocks made of hor-

cent box of wax crayons; a few crayons such as are used by carpenters, which also can be bought at the 10-cent stores, and which in red, black and blue, are useful for accents and sharp touches, and which are easily sharpened; a penknife; a piece of wire screening with which to rub the crayons to a finer point; thumb tacks, pencil, and stiff paper to cut into the shapes of the figures to be crayoned.

As many figures as are to be used must be cut from this paper. They should then be placed on the material where the design is to go, and held by pins or thumb tacks while outlined lightly with pencil. It is very important that the material be firmly attached to a solid surface during the entire process or the figures will be distorted. When doing the designs in the crayons, after removing the paper pattern, mark in the edges with lines and dots; do not try to make solid masses anywhere; short light touches are more effective.

Let the first attempt be something simple, say the basket design shown in the fourth figure illustrated. In this the basket is formed by hor-

attention of the foremost designers of Paris. Proof of the fact is shown in the raincoats displayed at the openings of the various houses.

The coats, as a rule, are fashioned like the typical sports coat with even the material the same. To accompany each outfit there is the matching waterproof bag, scarf, hat and gloves. There seems to be no end to the materials used for these glorified raincoats. Waterproofed tweed, kasha, crépe-de-chine, satin, crépe-marcain, velour-like wool, surah and velvetette with the new asperic, a tweed-like fabric, are all drafted, in every conceivable color. This wide range of hue and material is equalled only by the diversity of the designs of the coats themselves.

The model most frequently seen is the beige or oyster-gray trench coat and its swankiness has made it a popular model in America as it was in Europe.

As Gay as the Rainbow

Another coat is of soft green satin waterproof. It is of the sports type with a high close-fitting collar, saddle shoulders, and belt; the belt touch is its trimming. Triangles of colored felt figures can be applied and the frock, if not outgrown, will be good for another season. It may even be prettier in its new than in its original guise. What fun contriving is!

In everyday use. Dampen well a piece of clean muslin and place it over the crayoned figures and pass a hot iron over it several times. The brightness of color developed by pressing will be a surprise.

Should the amateur doubt her ability and dislike to endanger a dress already made, the figures may be crayoned on matching pieces of the dress material or on other appropriate goods, and applied after they have been pressed. The edges may be buttonholed on, or slipstitched, or couched, or machine-stitched. Under favorable working conditions, the writer thinks the finer effect is produced by working directly on the dress, but in some cases the other method is necessary. Old dresses, for instance, can be reclaimed in this way. If, as often happens, a frock made of stout material has become faded or discolored, it can be bleached white (with one of the commercial dyes now on the market), after which colored figures can be applied and the frock, if not outgrown, will be good for another season. It may even be prettier in its new than in its original guise.

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The New "Sitarabout" Frock

AS a companion to the practical "sitarabout" dress there is now shown an equally convenient

"sitarabout" frock, obviously for indoor wear and for this reason indulging in many delightful whimsicalities that would be out of place for the street. The "sitarabout," while as easily donned as its popular companion dress, should be attractive enough for any afternoon occasion or even for dinner and evening wear when a semi-dressy frock is sufficient. Such a dress is the joy of the woman who rebels at a uniform silhouette, for this type of indoor attire is judged chiefly by its becomingness and has no acquaintance with monotony of outline.

A noticeable detail of the majority of these models is the somewhat very luminous skirt and bodice, being accented in many interesting original ways. While some designers have successfully exploited all-around fullness with slightly jutting outline in the "fir tree," "lambshade," and "minaret" silhouettes, preference is generally accorded to modified styles of these models with skillfully cut front flares and godets, the back being left almost plain and straight, the front fullness continuing only across its lower edge.

Flares on Slender Foundations

Particularly appropriate for the "sitarabout" dress is the modish up-in-front and down-in-back movement, as it concentrates the fluffy prettiness on the lap and upper part of the frock, where it shows to the best advantage, while the elongated back is graciously arranged when the wearer is seated. The popular tiered skirt, whether flat or with circular flounces that give the "jutting-out" silhouette, is capable of almost unlimited variation.

Other coats, especially those from Bechou, are of smooth, velour-like wool or leather. For trimming they often have collars and cuffs of fur that has been so treated that it sheds the rain.

National Differences

Styles in raincoats that have been adopted by women in America and carried in all the large stores in the United States show a decided difference from those which are popular in France. They are severely plain, for the most part, and are of sturdy materials simulating the skins of various animals. Some of the crépe-de-chine and plaid silk coats are becoming popular, however.

In accessories, also, the Parisian is just a step ahead since she is not content, as is the American woman, with a felt hat with her plain costume. At the same time that she buys her coat she buys also a hat to match, so that the material and trimming are the same. When she does occasionally wear felt, the color of the coat is either matched or contrasted by a bright pin or ornament of waterproof feathers.

Touches of color are introduced in other ways to make a costume bright for a dreary day. A gay scarf, bag, or even the knob of the umbrella may furnish the desired flash of color. Then, since everything the Parisian wears on a rainy day is waterproof, she may don her smartest dress and saffy forth, serene in the knowledge that from the top of her waterproof hat to the tips of her toes she can rub the color of her coat, no rain can spot or budge her.

To be chic when the sky is sulky and the rain pours down in torrents is at last possible. The raincoat has passed through various stages from the time when it was a full capeline garment to be thrown over the oldest outfit one possessed, to the present time when it is par with the smart sports costume. Like the costumes for afternoon and evening the rainy-day outfit has received a serviceable combination.

After the designs are all crayoned in, the very important process of pressing follows. This not only brings out, intensifies, the colors, but it also makes them permanent, washable. Cover the ironing board with old muslin to protect the cover

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BOOK · REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Hugh Walpole on Trollope

A Review by THOMAS MOULT

Anthony Trollope. By Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. \$1.25.

EVERY now and then the devotees of the lesser Victorians suddenly take it into their heads to step forward in a body and make public declaration of their fealty. Headed by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the "Janeites" were doing it two or three years ago, and the other day, with Mr. Michael Sadleir as leader, another group lifted up their voices in praise of Anthony Trollope.

Trollope's writings, though belonging to a decade much later than Miss Austen's, now seem by far the more old-fashioned, but Mr. Hugh Walpole, with his critical study which is contributed as a volume in the new series of "English Men of Letters," has made a gallant attempt to sustain the enthusiasm mildly aroused among Trollopian by Mr. Sadleir's biography last year.

Mr. Walpole has been engaged on his book for a longish while, and in some respects it is fortunate that he follows Mr. Sadleir instead of preceding him. From the biographical standpoint we were supplied in the earlier work with all we required to form our personal impression of the novelist of Barchester, and critically the present work is not so illuminating as that of Mr. Sadleir.

The Autobiography

Even in his recital of facts Mr. Walpole is hardly as reliable, and in the light of lately published researches, which prove that Trollope began to lose his enormous popularity before he finished his writing career, it is surely no longer possible to accept quite so easily as Mr. Walpole does the theory that Trollope's "Autobiography" caused a reaction among the contemporary public "because it shocked, and it shocked it because Trollope said that he wrote novels for money and worked to the tick of the clock."

The passage just quoted is incidentally an example of the too-easy kind of composition which Mr. Walpole employs with noticeable frequency, and by which he proves himself a worthy Trollopian. The word "it" is displeasing enough to be avoided as much as possible, not used four times in seven words. Had he paused to reconstruct the following paragraph in an endeavor to make his reiteration of the same word rather less evident than it actually is he might have presented his generalization more acceptably than it reads: "Fielding wrote about the man Jane Austen talked about it, Scott thought it on the back, Thackeray patronized it, Dickens used it as a vehicle for every kind of fun but had never time to treat it with real consideration, the Brontës adapted it to their poetic longing, George Eliot (at times a superb artist) transformed it into a pulpit."

Jane Austen

Those who are familiar with the methods of work employed by Scott, Dickens, and George Eliot, to name only three of the giants who, according to Mr. Walpole, never thought of the novel as a work of art, will recall at once many a proof that each of them was fully aware of what he



From an illustration by Kurt Weiss for Felix Salten's Tale of the Vienna Woods.

Two Masters

Round About Andorra, by Bernard Newman. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d.

EVERYBODY knows about the existence of the State of Andorra by now. Adventurous tourists have during the last year or two entered the little Pyrenean fortress by char-a-bancs or mule or those roads that serpent hungrily around it. Modern life, greedy for what in its hurry it had left behind, is avid with the appetizing little feudal morsels.

By the adroit serving of two masters, the French Government and the Spanish bishop of Urgel, and by playing one off against the other, the Andorrans have managed to preserve their independence. There are only 5000 of them, but, when the syndicate, which has since acquired Monaco, offered in 1880 to purchase the country for the purpose of establishing a great gambling center, there, free from any governmental supervision, the Andorrans played the French against the Spanish bishop and defeated the project.

Their greatest protection at present is the fact that there are only two roads in the country and there is no through road running from north to south. The future of the state depends on whether the Encamp and Soldeu roads are joined up; the little peasant council which meets three or four times a year will shortly have to face that problem, for it is bound to be forced upon them. The problem is more than a local one. The connecting of the two roads will mean another through route in the Pyrenees, which becomes a military and therefore a delicate international matter.

According to Mr. Newman, the Andorrans are fearful of losing their

unique status. "France and the bishop," they say dismally, "are very strong." He spent some time in the country and has written a very full account of it. He ingratiated himself with the people and even taught the peasants in one village to sing "Billy Boy" and prophecies that it will turn up later as a Pyrenean folk song!

Mr. Newman admires the French and the Catalans at the expense of the Castilians; and although he hopes the Andorrans will hold what they have, he would rather they fell to the lot of France than to Spain if they have to fall. He overlooks the fact that Andorra is both in geography and tradition Spanish. Even if the Spanish administration is as innocent as he thinks it is, it is pervaded by intense regionalism, the regionalism which has preserved the Basques and their language, the Catalans and theirs.

Lord Curzon in India

The Life of Lord Curzon. By the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Ronaldshay. Volume II. London: Ernest Benn. 21s. net. New York: Boni & Liveright.

ORD CURZON was one of the last and greatest of the wearers of Warren Hastings's mantle of autocracy in India, and the story of the six busy years he ruled as British Viceroy at Delhi, before the system of government was changed with the introduction in 1920 of democratic reforms, makes interesting reading as set down by the Earl of Ronaldshay in this brilliantly written volume.

Lord Curzon's administration was

large-mindedly enlightened and sympathetic, and to say that he inspired what he accomplished in the interests of the 320 million people of India, is no depreciation of the share taken in the work by the able men he gathered around him to assist, for he dominated them all.

Lord Curzon's personal energy and enthusiasm for his task, and the industry and pertinacity with which he pursued it aroused amazed admiration not only of his ex-colleagues in the Government in England, whose general policy he carried out, but of officials in India who found themselves driven forward remorselessly to overhaul and endeavor to improve the entire machinery of the State.

"I was magnificently served," Lord Curzon wrote afterward.

"Everyone there was out to do something."

The changes introduced extended to every branch of the Administration. Lord Curzon split Bengal into two administrations; started a new system for dealing with border and trans-boundary affairs; brought the ancient monuments of India under control; de-endeavored to centralize education under a director-general at Simla; made far-reaching alterations in the land-tenure system of the Punjab; organized a durbar upon a scale never seen before, and built a marble monument to Queen Victoria which ranks among the architectural wonders of India.

Eventually he resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion with Lord Kitchener, then Commander-in-Chief in India, over which the Home Government declined to allow him to have his way. Experts still dispute as to whether it was Lord Curzon or Lord Kitchener who was in the right. Lord Ronaldshay sides with Lord Curzon and points to events in 1915 as constituting a "striking justification of Lord Curzon's view."

On the other hand, no less an authority than Sir George MacMunn, ex-Quartermaster-General in India, says in an article he has now published, detailing results of subsequent experience: "In wartime it was ideal. Under Lord Curzon it worked admirably and is doing so with Sir William Birdseye."

It is, nevertheless, the considerations which appealed to Lord Curzon at the time of the dispute should be on record. They were all high-minded ones, and Earl Ronaldshay has set them forth effectively.

Mr. Nicholson had to plow through an enormous amount of evidence to get his material for his book, some of it startlingly contradictory. His account differs in a few ways from that given by some other recent writers. Meade Minnigode, for instance, in "Some American Ladies," found more of the homespun and less of the knight in Andrew Jackson, pictured Rachel as a more pathetic figure, less socially adequate, and, if we remember correctly, he thus incurred, though we believe undeservedly, the displeasure of patriotic societies in Tennessee. There is nothing in "The Cavalier of Tennessee" that can hurt the feelings of the most loyal child of the State that Andrew Jackson helped to marry him, their marriage.

Old Hickory in Fiction

The Cavalier of Tennessee, by Meredith Nicholson. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$2.50.

ANDREW JACKSON, man of the people, is the hero of Meredith Nicholson's novel, "The Cavalier of Tennessee." It is as a hero, too, that Mr. Nicholson views this tempestuous, headstrong, contradictory man, so chivalrous to right a wrong, so gentle with his Rachel, so early come to full maturity, so incorrigibly a boy at heart.

The writer has put his biography in the form of fiction, thus leaving the way open for the use of his imagination in creating background and action, and also for the play of any mood, either sympathetic or iconoclastic, with which he chooses to approach his subject. His mood is affectionate. He sees some faults in Jackson, but they seem to him lovable, and even the political and administrative eccentricities of the first Democrat seem to this chronicler to be mainly due to superb impatience with red tape. After reading this book it is easy to see why Jackson roused such opposition, and easy to believe that it was not deserved.

We cannot help thinking of this book as a biography because its author's aim has been to present the character and career of Andrew Jackson, from the time he was prosecutor for the district of the Cumberland at 23 to the time he was elected to the Presidency of the United States, 38 years later. Yet partly because this is a novel, and partly because Jackson's love for Rachel Robards really had a great effect on his life, the plot is built around that long romance.

The bare facts of Jackson's love for Mrs. Robards, the appeal that his unhappy marriage made to his chivalrous instincts, his joy when news came that a divorce had set Rachel free to marry him, their marriage,

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all over the country are swamped with orders which they are weeks and months behind in filling. Most of the planes being sold are only mediocre flying machines at best. Some of them are so dangerously near the minimum safety requirements set by the Department of Commerce as to constitute an almost immediate menace to the people who are buying them. But the point is that the public is clamoring for airplanes, and at almost any price. Concerns for the manufacture of airplanes and airplane motors are springing up all over the country.

He "barnstormed" with his Bellanca, visiting various places and taking up his curios at a price. He became a newspaper, photographic, and magazine pilot with the idea that Chamberlin was to fly across the Atlantic to the return of the aviator to New York.

"I was the only pilot among those considered for the Bellanca plane," writes Chamberlin, "that Levine really did not want to fly it. It was, I think, a case of 'not I love Caesar less'; Mr. Levine, for reasons of his own, preferred someone else. Toward the last, when the endurance flight was over and a crew was to be picked for the transatlantic hop, he wanted to eliminate me because I was not a 'movie type' and would not film well after the big adventure. Mr. Bellanca's insistence that I flew well even if I didn't film well, and knew his plane better than anyone else, was all that saved me."

The Commercial Side

The beginning, in fact, goes farther back than that, including the earlier history of the famous Bellanca plane, built by the Wright Company, which later decided to restrict itself to building motors and sold the plane to Mr. Levine, who was then planning to manufacture Bellanca planes for sale to the public. A reviewer mentions these details because they show one of the points of interest of Mr. Chamberlin's volume, which tells much, and entertainingly, about the commercial side of aviation that appears so little, if at all, in what we read about aviators. Flying may be an adventure, but providing planes is a business. Mr. Chamberlin's book contains the thrill of adventure and provides much incidental information about the business.

But the title, "Record Flights," covers about half of the book, and the other half tells the story of aviation in the personal experience of this well-known aviator. It describes the "lean years" after the war when a good many fliers were put to it to make a living without abandoning their planes. Here the book touches conditions with which the reader is not at all acquainted. Chamberlin learned to fly—and his book tells us how one learned in those days—with the expectation of service abroad, and the armistice came just in time to prevent his becoming a war flier. "My first start for Germany was effectively blocked. Little did I dream that nine years later I would be realized on a far different and more friendly basis. A mission of war had urged me on in 1918; in 1927 I was to fly on a mission of peace that I hoped would do much to promote better understanding between two peoples torn wide

by their differences of opinion. The book does not go into historical questions; he does not attempt to forecast the future of the country. He limits himself to the history of administrative achievement between the years 1922-1927. Incredibly as it may seem, Irish politics avoids some problems; those of the Irish language revival and the currency, for example, by stating them.

V. S. P.

Ireland: the Last Decade

The Irish Free State 1922-1927. By Denis Gwynn. London: 12s. 6d. net.

ENTRY of the Republican Party into the Dail—the Parliament of the Irish Free State—last year marked the end of an interesting period in Irish politics, and Mr. Gwynn has made it the subject of an informative though colorless study. He describes in appropriate detail the consolidation of the new administration which, in the hands of young, unskilled men, had not only its own theory and excitedly proclaimed ideal to put into practice, but had also to contend with the reactions of their making.

Mr. Gwynn does not go into historical questions; he does not attempt to forecast the future of the country. He limits himself to the history of administrative achievement between the years 1922-1927. Incredibly as it may seem, Irish politics avoids some problems; those of the Irish language revival and the currency, for example, by stating them.

V. S. P.

A Shelf of Verse

Come Forward, by Robert D. Abrahams. New York: Harold Vinal. \$1.50.

On the Hill-God and Other Poems. By Louise Morgan Sill. New York: Harold Vinal. \$1.50.

Sing That Sing, by Edith Lombard Squires. New York: Harold Vinal. \$1.50.

Readings From the New Poets, edited by William Webster Ellsworth. New York: Macmillan. \$2.25.

V. S. P.

How America Could Help

American Neutrality and International Police, by Philip C. Jessup. Boston: World Peace Foundation. \$1.25.

NOW that public attention is so generally focused upon Mr. Kellogg's proposals for a treaty to "outlaw" war, this little book makes a timely appearance.

The author, an assistant professor of International law in Columbia University, briefly traces the history of the law of neutrality from its origins to the present day, emphasizing especially the important contribution the United States has made to its development. He deals comprehensively with the principal problems which confronted the neutral states in the war of 1914-18 and explains, among other things, the important work accomplished by neutral organizations for import and export control.

The word war made neutrality difficult to maintain, and the Covenant of the League of Nations was by some interpreters said to destroy the possibility of any such position. Professor Jessup, however, decides that "it seems clear that the Covenant has not abolished neutrality even for member states."

In conclusion, the author points out five ways in which the United States—without joining the League of Nations—may co-operate at this time in "community of action for the preservation of peace." It may, he asserts,

1. Consent to a revision of the existing rules of neutrality so that the United States could, at its discretion, discriminate against an aggressor.

2. Ratify a general treaty recognizing war and as a result co-operate, passively or actively, in reprisals against a state breaking its treaty pledge.

3. Agree to the abolition of the "institution of war," which would result in eliminating neutral rights and duties.

4. Prohibit the export of arms, munitions, or other goods and materials to either (a) an aggressor state, or (b) any belligerent.

"5. Retain from protecting the rights of its nationals under existing law, when such rights are impaired by the application of international police measures."

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"5. Retain from protecting the rights of its nationals under existing law, when such rights are impaired by the application of international police measures."

In the Eighties

When West Was West, by Owen Wister. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

THE nine long short stories which make up this volume by Owen Wister give the reader more than his money's worth in bulk, more than 400 pages of solid type, and a great deal of reminiscence about Wyoming and Arizona as they were 50 years ago.

The past of the cattle country is so near and yet so completely vanished that it is hard for an eastern reader to realize that Mr. Wister is writing about what happened less than 50 years ago but can never happen again.

The stories tell about the time when Yellowstone Park, though some interpreters said to destroy the country, was opened as a national pleasure ground, which was avoided by the Indians and known only to a few adventurers and natural scientists. They tell of the time when townships were purged of undesirable citizens by the simple method of serving them with a 10-days' notice; when Judge Lynch administered justice; when Indians attacked stagecoaches; when a man's cattle earned him 20 per cent; before the ranges were fenced and the sheep-herders and the rustler war of 1892.

In this time and period Mr. Wister's characters who take possession of our imagination, Col. Steptoe McDee, a fine Southern gentleman who was boss of Flanagan County; Professor Salamanca, who fought to the death and won his enemy's head; the crusty old man who was a chief of the Indians; the "Hell-God"; Right Honorable the Strawberries, who waited in vain for an invitation to return to England; Sun Road and Little Chief Hare; Mourning Pelican, the Apache, who was persuaded that he belonged to the Ten Lost Tribes; Doc Leonard and Chalkeye, cowpunchers, soldiers, men who made the West and now are gone or metamorphosed into peaceful elderly gentlemen.

Readers whose memory goes back 25 years recall "The Virginian" as Owen Wister's best work, recall it, perhaps, as the best novel of the cattle country that they ever read. Or do they think so merely because they read it 25 years ago? At any rate it has served as a standard of measurement for a great many novels of that kind since. The stories in "When West Was West" did not keep us up till two in the morning as "The Virginian" did. We doubt if they would have had that effect when they were a quarter of a century younger. They are leisurely stories, rather detached in their attitude and given to indirection. Mr. Wister tells his story by conversation which often wanders from the point, thought is all the time conveying local color, so that one concludes that he cares more about depicting the characters and the life of the West of the 80's than he does about telling a story. We are glad he does.

There is a kind of good nature about the author's attitude that seems like humor, and there is affection for the romantic figures of the past. The last story of all—it is no story, after all, but a kind of appreciation—expresses better than any that the others his feelings for the West he used to know. "At the Sign of the Last Chance" shows a group of old-timers seated in the rusty little hotel that had a gay revelry and tragedy in its day. The old-timers are listlessly playing their old-time game and talking between whistles as they never used to do. The talk all begins, "Do you remember?" It is all in the past tense.

There was an ancient tradition that when an animal outlived its time and never stops buying them, its sign should be taken down and buried. So the old-timers take down the sign of "The Last Chance," bidding

RADIO

RADIOPROGRAMMING IN BRITAIN IS GREAT SUCCESS

B. B. C. First Annual Report Shows Part New Art Is Now Playing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The B. B. C. on its first annual report renders an account of its expenditure of a sum of over £901,000. Nearly half of this has gone toward expenditure on programs which includes the cost of artists, orchestras, news royalties, performing rights, simultaneous radiocast telephone system and salaries of program staff. The other big item is for the maintenance of plant, power, development and research and engineers.

Transmission from the corporation's 21 stations totaled over 68,000 hours, and although entertainment formed the bulk of the programs there has been a strong and growing demand for other features. Some 60,000 letters received served to keep the directors in touch with its listeners. How far those critics are right who abuse opera and high-class music may be judged from the fact that librettos of studio operas were issued to a total of 886,000 copies. And these were sent out in response to requests and paid for. Each Sunday during the year a five-minute appeal on behalf of various charitable institutions and causes was radiocast, and a total of £40,000 was raised.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEER Boston (500k-4085)

5:33 p. m.—Highway bulletin.

5:40 Stock market, business news.

5:45 Positions wanted.

6:49 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert.

6:49 Sessions Chimes; news.

Big Band Club.

7:30 WEAF, Boy program.

7:50 Katherine Farrell, soprano; Mary Farrell, pianist.

8:15 WEAF, National Mixed Quartet.

Song of the Bright Minions (Mendelsohn); Eleanor (Deppen); Oh, No, John (N. Peacock); Serenade (Gershwin); The White Cliffs of Dover Happened in Nordland (Herbert); Eileen Alanna from "Eileen" (Herbert); Petite Bijoulette (Bohm); The White Cliffs of Dover.

8:30 WEAR, "Venetian Nights."

9:30 Ipana Troubadours—One Step to Heaven; Jumbo Jack; Just a Little.

9:30 Songs of the Soul (Stradivari).

9:30 WEAF, My Faithful Stradivari; Will o' the Wisp (MacDowell); Ma, Little Bateau; Goldwyn's (Deppen); The White Cliffs of Dover (Leigher); When Eliza Rolls Her Eyes; Hawaiian Medley.

9:30 WEAF—Correct time.

10:30 WEAF, "Forest and Meadow."

10:30 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 Friendly Maids.

11:30 Time signals; news.

12:30 Madrigal Mixed Quartet.

12:30 WEAF, Household Institute.

12:30 WEAF, "Forest and Meadow."

12:30 WEAF, Household Institute.

12:30 WE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor, composed of Mr. Willard J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Houghton, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Great Symbol

FRANK B. KELLOGG'S proposal for the renunciation of war has borne fruit with such unexpected rapidity and abundance that some are beginning to rub their eyes and wonder if this great peace move is all that it seems to be. Here are the chancelleries of Europe, usually intractable and circumspect, walking complaisantly and without any of the accustomed exhibition of diplomatic verbiage, into Mr. Kellogg's peace parlor. Can there be some hidden trap? Is there some unseen obligation that the United States is incurring unaware? One New York paper has earned the doubtful distinction of condemning the plan as "inherently absurd," as "an attempt to get something for nothing," observing that "so great a luxury as the abolition of war cannot be achieved without sacrifice."

Questionings were perhaps inevitable at this stage of the proceedings, though the spectacle of a leading New York journal boggling at the very barriers which were expected to bring the European governments to a standstill, and which did nothing of the kind, is scarcely complimentary to its political discernment. The Kellogg proposal did not appear to be timely. It came hard on the heels of a disarmament conference in London at which technical experts had proved that an understanding between Britain and the United States on the reduction of naval forces was virtually out of the question. Versailles and its covenant seemed to have turned Europe and the United States into divergent paths. Locarno had strengthened the impression that Europe was bent on looking after its own security and had confirmed the United States in its traditional view that it had no voice with which to talk to Europe.

Moreover, the dispatch of Mr. Kellogg's December note to France, that marked the opening of the whole peace movement, was without the dramatic "preparation" which a publicity-ridden people are accustomed to expect. Sent off without fanfare by a modest, unpretentious Secretary of State, who disdains window-dressing effects, it appeared vaguely, if not loosely, worded and bore all the appearance of an afterthought. Could such a random proposal really be the call for a new era in civilization?

But Mr. Kellogg knew what he was about in ways that few suspected. Whatever the appearances, he had worked long and hard at his proposal, and he understood the world conditions into which he was to launch his scheme. He knew the world was anxious to be working for peace in some tangible form. It was yearning for a symbol of peace around which it might gather, to which it might dedicate its best efforts and in defense of which it might make its future sacrifices. Neither the League Covenant nor the World Court, indispensable as they are, fulfilled this requirement, dealing as they both do rather with infringements of peace than with the furthering of peace itself. The world demanded some symbol, beyond the reach of the technical and terminological experts, beyond the diplomatic quibblings of the foreign offices, a symbol that should embody the simple faith of humanity in the attainment of one of its cherished hopes.

How was the United States to offer the needed symbol? Clearly, only by reverting to a policy of simple directness, of transparent sincerity—the Nation's traditional policy that has shone but intermittently in the recent decades of material expansion—and, using no channel of communication but that of free and open diplomacy, sending a message that the masses would comprehend and answer. Mr. Kellogg chose his words well and held to them. For explanatory phraseology he cared little, though his replies to foreign office queries were admirably correct and in nowise unyielding. But the message which was to pave the way for the great symbol remained unaltered. It went out to the world. The foreign offices hesitated a moment. Then public opinion arose and swept them on to complete acquiescence.

When the fifteen nations—if that is to be the ultimate number—shall have met together and signed the declaration of intention to discard war as the final arbiter, the symbol will have been achieved. The effect will everywhere be visible. A new era will have opened, a new atmosphere and a new hope will pervade the world, the heroes of the Great War will not have fought and fallen in vain. Policies will be remodeled in keeping with the new ideal, the political outlook of the world will undergo reorientation.

Who shall say this is asking something for nothing? It is the stirring of truth. Truth makes no bargain, it simply moves. The world sees it move and knows that no power on earth can stay its course.

The Olympics of 1928

LEADING athletes from all parts of the world are gathering at Amsterdam, Holland, for the purpose of competing in the various sporting events which make up the program from July 29 to August 11 for the Olympic Games of 1928. This will be the ninth series of games since their renewal at Athens, Greece, in 1896, when a comparatively small group of athletes from only a few countries competed. Limited as that meet was, it sowed the seed

which has grown until now the Olympic Games are recognized the world over.

This year's games promise to stand out above their predecessors in three ways. In the first place, they mark the presence of German athletes for the first time since the World War. In the second place, they will mark the entry of women into track and field sports for the first time in the history of the games, and in the third place, the performances of the numerous athletes in the tests conducted by the various nations have, in most instances, been of such a high order that more than one of the existing records is confidently expected to fall by the wayside. World's records beyond the dreams of those who took part in the 1896 meet are now freely forecast, and the standards which are set this year promise to furnish marks which future games will find it difficult to better.

Voters Who Do Not Vote

THERE are gratifying indications almost everywhere in the United States that the task of those who have been enlisted to "get out the vote" will be an easy one this year, compared to that undertaken in previous years. The voter who does not vote in the coming state and national elections promises to be conspicuous because of the diminishing ranks in which he or she will stand. This increased interest in the election is traceable, it must be apparent, to the personal appeal the issues which have been joined have for almost every individual American citizen.

Prosperity, which has been general for several years, is a condition whose continuation is desired by everybody. In ordinary circumstances and with no other issues to be considered, it is probable that a majority of those who usually cast their ballots in a presidential election would vote for the candidate pledged to follow the economic and industrial policies of the present Administration. They would find no alluring promise in the platform of any party urging a change of administrators or a revision of policies.

But there is being urged an entirely new national code, which is neither economic nor industrial. An appeal is being made to personal and class prejudices, with the intention, obviously, of belying and befogging the issues which actually exist and which demand the sober, unselfish and undivided attention of every individual voter. Those who have succeeded in magnifying this issue, masquerading in the guise of states' rights, individual liberty, tolerance and sectionalism, will need no warning that it is their duty to go to the polls in November. They will be there in augmented numbers to cast their ballots and to see them counted. It is not for them to array themselves on the side of the people who are committed to a higher and better purpose. They have at stake that which means more to them than the stabilization of prosperity, the preservation of the home, the enforcement of the laws, or the supremacy of constitutional government.

What is to be the attitude this year of those American citizens, men and women, who heretofore have been more or less indifferent regarding the outcome of national elections? The temptation sometimes seems to be to believe that reasonable prosperity will be assured, whatever political party is in power. Evidently, it is the hope of those who are urging a change this year to make it appear that no radical upheaval of economic or industrial policies is intended. Big business, the claim is, has been enlisted upon the side of Governor Smith and the nullificationists. Obviously, it is the desire of those who are offering this consoling assurance to quiet the apprehensions of all who should be quiet to the condition which actually exists. Nothing would please them better than for a majority of the voters of the United States to fail to go to the polls.

The responsibility for the results of the next election rests with those voters who, under less compelling circumstances, might be induced to let others do the voting. They have it within their power to insure, without any great effort, the right outcome in November. Let no man or woman, no matter where his or her home state, be deceived by the vain thought that civic decency and good government are automatically assured. Never has there been a more insistent demand for the exercise of that vigilance without which true liberty is bound to perish.

Labor's Wage and Production Costs

THE prosperity of the manufacturing industries of the United States during the last six years, despite the high wages paid to many of the workers, has been the subject of investigation and comment by visitors from other lands, who have agreed that the higher wage scale did not necessarily mean proportionately increased costs of production. In the experience of such a vast enterprise as the Ford Motor Company it has been claimed that, since with better wages came increased efficiency, with a larger output per employee the actual cost of the finished product was less than when low wages were paid. Similar results were said to have followed wage increases in the iron and steel industry, though no reliable records of the relation of such increases to production costs appear to be available.

That conclusions drawn from particular industries cannot be generally applied is illustrated by conditions obtaining in the textile industry of New England, where a number of the larger mills have found it necessary to make a reduction in the wages of their operatives.

Twenty-seven cotton mills of New Bedford, Mass., announced a few months ago that, owing to the intensive competition in both domestic and foreign markets, a wage reduction of 10 per cent must be made if operations were to continue. The workers refused to accept less pay, and some 28,000 are now on strike. Efforts have been made to resume work with non-union employees, but so far with but little success.

If, as is alleged to be the case, textiles made with well-paid workers cannot be sold in competition with the products of cheaper labor, while there will be popular sympathy for the strikers, it is difficult to see how the mills can be expected to run at a loss. An agreement between the various mills to limit production and maintain prices on a profitable basis would doubtless be attacked as a violation of the

federal anti-trust law. Whether the stockholders of the mills, many of which have in former years paid large profits on the original investment, can be induced temporarily to accept smaller dividends rather than to have their enterprises remain idle, is a question involving such far-reaching consequences that for the present, at least, there appears to be no way out of the difficulty in which the mill managers find themselves.

Drug Stores With a Conscience

WHEN he stated, at the opening of the silver jubilee convention of the United Drug Company in Boston, that he took pride in the fact that liquor had never been sold illegitimately in any drug store over which the Liggett name had been placed, Louis K. Liggett, the president of the concern, struck a keynote which should find its reverberation far and near. He explained his stand by saying that he did not believe that the drug store was the proper place to sell liquor, because he was of the opinion that not one prescription in 10,000 is a legitimate prescription for liquor.

Although the drug store has altered its scope vastly during the last few decades and is filling a function in society today entirely different from that which it filled a quarter of a century ago, there still appears to be an abundant demand for its legitimate services. In a truly remarkable way the drug store has adapted itself to the changing conditions of thought in the world, and so long as it confines itself to rightful channels, it will continue to serve a useful purpose. But immediately it abuses its privileges it comes under the ban which properly is exercised against those individuals and institutions which forget their proper spheres of activity.

Mr. Liggett did not hesitate to place the blame where he felt it belongs. "If there is ever a real effort made to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment," he declared, "the first place to begin it is by an amendment to the Volstead Act prohibiting the sale of liquor in the drug stores." Perhaps those clamoring for an amendment to the Volstead measure in various sections of the United States, under the claim that such a change would make for greater sobriety, will consider this recommendation of Mr. Liggett, remembering that it represents the considered opinion of a man who has built up an enormous business and who has had the courage of his convictions while so doing to put into practice what he is now suggesting for general use.

Rescaling Fifth Avenue

THE last of the famous Gothic châteaux erected on Fifth Avenue by the Vanderbilt family as tangible token of prestige and power is already a nameless mass of house-wreckers' spoils. Gone are nearly all of the splendid residences that once lined this famous New York thoroughfare from Washington Square to the Plaza. Only a handful of houses remain to testify to the exclusiveness and proud respectability that made Fifth Avenue known throughout the civilized world. An irresistible twentieth century wave of commerce has swept the Avenue with its leveling touch, ousting private palace and château with the multistoried habitations of big business. Even the restricted residential section above the Plaza has felt the pressure of this rescaling process, and a comparatively unbroken line of skyscraper apartments de luxe now lines Central Park to its northern limits.

Recent figures dealing with the building activities along the midsection of Manhattan's major artery illustrate this tremendous vogue for reconditioning. The greatest six months in the real estate history of this section eastward to Park Avenue has just come to pass, involving plans for new buildings and alterations amounting to more than \$42,000,000, showing an increase of over \$11,000,000 for the same period of last year. The tearing down and building up goes on with increasing zest, and already tentative structures are promised for this part of the Avenue that will run to seventy-five stories or more. The original five-story Fifth Avenue is rapidly achieving a thirty and forty storyed silhouette, and probably the end is not yet.

This reshaping of Fifth Avenue to new proportions is not confined to its physical aspects alone, for the general business tone of the famous street is changing as well to meet the requirements of an epoch being generally rescaled from class to mass. Already the lowly sandwich, the appealing American ice-cream soda, the ubiquitous silk stocking, to say nothing of bargain-priced frocks and feminine fripperies, are for sale where once only the very finest merchandise and rarest objects of art were displayed. Many of the better and more exclusive shops have moved into new quarters of the town, and the smart restaurants that formerly gave glitter and gayety to the Avenue are now clustered along the more popular Park Avenue. But to the true New Yorker Fifth Avenue is Fifth Avenue for a that, and it will doubtless hold its own for strategical and sumptuary reasons even if its social prestige has waned.

Coming back to Fifth Avenue is like touching base again, for structurally it is mainstay and ballast to Manhattan, and as such it is likely to remain through many and various changes and vicissitudes.

Editorial Notes

The experience of the University of Dubuque, Iowa, in returning to intercollegiate athletic competition after abolishing it for three years, is simply more evidence that the college which is to have the greatest success combines intercollegiate athletics with education.

Johns Hopkins University's new institute for research in law seeks to improve laws, not lawyers. If political scientists will reciprocate by studying how to enforce the statutes, the public should profit by both undertakings.

Gathering of 130,000 German singers and their friends in Vienna on the occasion of the music festival shows clearly that there is nothing like a good, lusty sing to bring people into close harmony.

What has happened to the English Channel swimmer this summer?

What the British Have Done in India

The following communication has been received by The Christian Science Monitor in criticism of an article published in this column on May 29 under the caption, "Notes From Calcutta."

To The Christian Science Monitor:

A recent article printed over the initials "M. T. G." repeats with comment suggesting approval a gross Indian Nationalist allegation, to the effect that the British Community in India is guilty of the atrocious crime of exploiting the people committed to its charge. This claim is stock-in-trade of Indian Nationalist political propaganda against the white man, but it is demonstrably undeserved and has often been refuted. Those it accuses resent it strongly as an unfounded slander. Nevertheless "M. T. G." commits the Monitor to handling it as if it were true.

"Of all the British who have come to India to make money," "M. T. G." says, "none has done so more deliberately or more than the railway builder. He charges for his transportation facilities approximately what is charged in the West, yet he pays the great majority of his workers less than two dollars a week. If that is not exploitation in one of its most flagrant manifestations, then what, one might ask, is exploitation?" This statement, as will be seen, is very far from the truth.

Play is made by "M. T. G." with the poverty of India. "The people of India," he says, "are hungry, hungry to an extent altogether unimaginable to the people of the West." Thus hunger connects with British rule.

"The foreign power" (Britain), he quotes Indians as saying, "comes here to enrich itself by developing the vast material wealth of the country through the medium of native labor under conditions which bring suffering and want to that native labor and thus to the people of the entire country." "M. T. G." then goes on to indicate that in his opinion this allegation is to some extent a fair one.

"It is not true," he says, "that England is directly or even in large degree, responsible for India's difficulties: for England has done a great deal for India, as she has for all the other peoples under her dominion. But it is true that England could and should do much more for India, and not the least of what she should do is to curb, or greatly to restrict, commercial exploitation." "M. T. G." thus suggests that England is culpably indifferent to what he quotes Indians as declaring perpetrated.

Now there is no truth in any such general charge. On the contrary, facts which "M. T. G." either omits to mention or refers to inadequately are easily available, which render this apparent.

India was a thickly populated country long before the British took it over. It was swept periodically by devastating waves of pestilence, civil war and famine, but—as is also the case in China where there has been no European occupation—human multiplication in it continued, owing partly to the Oriental belief that a man who leaves no son behind him is cursed, and partly to the exiguous provision necessary to sustain existence in the subtropics. Poverty therefore arose from causes quite apart from the British.

What have the British, whom "M. T. G." associates with exploitation, really done?

They have given India peace, order and security never known before they arrived. They have almost, though not quite completely, abolished previously frequent and overwhelming famine, by constructing great engineering works of public utility out of capital almost all of which was, until very recently, provided by British investors.

It was Englishmen, Scotsmen and Irishmen (not Indians) who provided £66,000,000, for example, which enabled British engineers to bring the waters of the great rivers of India in fertilizing abundance into the thirsty deserts of the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, thus converting 30,000,000 acres of barren land into food-producing fields. It was British enterprise and British capital again which built 40,000 miles of railway, besides a vast network of excellent roads, through jungles previously impassable by any wheel transport more capacious or more speedily than the small and slow-moving oxcart.

The British have thus made it possible for the entire Indian population of 315,000,000 people to be fed, however extensive may be any failure of the rains that may occur. Food can now not only be produced in sufficient quantity, even in bad seasons, but what was previously also impossible, it can be conveyed from where it is grown to all who need it. This means that although distress is still liable to arise locally, widespread famine as known to pre-British days has disappeared.

At the same time British commercial enterprise has started and built up cotton, jute, tea, indigo and other industries now employing 1,500,000 Indians, which have enormously added to the material wealth of the country.

It is true that in consequence of Britain's having put down previously universal insecurity of person and property, improved the water supply, provided sanitation and made existence tolerable by enforcing justice—the Indian population has grown faster than ever before, and is pressing upon the means of sustenance. Unquestionably the British have thus made it possible for the entire Indian population to be fed.

The schools, colleges and universities which were initiated by the very men whom "M. T. G." associates with exploitation, among peoples previously in almost universal ignorance of civilization, are still inadequate. The problem of teaching hundreds of millions of seminative natives—for the loud-voiced English educated individuals who complain of exploitation are comparatively small in number—to make use of the natural resources which lie around them has been only partially solved. Great progress has nevertheless been made, and the beneficial work accomplished is one of the wonders of the world.

Factories started by those accused of exploitation are now owned and run in many cases by Indians. The process fostered by the British of raising Indians to the position of being able to take intelligent interest in their own government by means of democratic institutions has made astonishing advance. At least nine-tenths of the government employees today are Indians.

It is true that Indian labor, as "M. T. G." remarks, is paid much less than white men doing corresponding work would receive, but the circumstances of daily existence and habits are different, and the coolie (Indian manual laborer), who is efficient by his own very low standards, and his family in what, according to his traditions, are not less able than the white worker to support himself and his family in comfort.

Where the European is in contact with less forceful races, he may sometimes and in individual cases abuse his position. This, however, in no way excuses the publication of a general charge of exploitation against English men and women in India as a whole, who include thousands of the pick of British universities and whose average standard of rectitude is as high as that of any corresponding community anywhere.

The more specific allegation made by "M. T. G." namely that railways present "flagrant manifestations" of exploitation can be shown to be equally unfounded.

Practically all the railways in India are owned by the state and administered by a public railway board which employs private companies under strictly controlled conditions to assist. Any profit made upon their working goes in the long run to the relief of the taxpayer in India. It is grotesquely untrue, therefore, to suggest, as "M. T. G." has done, that "exploitation in one of its most flagrant manifestations" is going on in the railways. The contrary is emphatically the case. The railways cost £508,000,000 to build, being at the reasonable average of about £12,000 a mile, and the rates charged which "M. T. G." pillories as "exploitation" are so moderate that they return only 5½ per cent on total capital outlay, which, even if all went to private pockets as "M. T. G." appears to suppose, could by no stretch of imagination be fairly regarded as excessive.

In short all "M. T. G." charges break down completely as soon as they are examined. Nevertheless no subsequent contradiction or explanation can fully wipe out their effects. The fable grows in the telling. Truth prevails in the end, but it takes a long time in catching up.

The Christian Science Monitor is to bless all mankind. How can it fulfill its mission if it allows its columns to be used for baseless, if also crudely well-meaning attack upon innocent folk, who so far from deserving obloquy, are doing transcendent work for humanity under conditions of much difficulty and hardship? They are in exile from their homeland and in climates which are such that they cannot even bring up their children without physical deterioration among the surroundings where they work.